

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1972

Established 1887

U.S., Soviet Union Adopt 12 Guidelines For Promotion of Peaceful Coexistence

...In the nuclear age there is no alternative to conducting...
mutual relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

Differences in ideology and in the social systems
of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. are not obstacles
to the bilateral development of normal relations based on
the principles of sovereignty, equality, noninterference
in internal affairs, and mutual advantage.

From the Soviet-U.S. declaration of
principles of relations between the
two countries. (Text on Page 2.)

MOSCOW, May 29.—President
Nixon and Soviet Communist
party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev
today ended the Soviet-American
summit meeting by signing a
charter for coexistence between
the two superpowers and pledging
to avoid nuclear war, but
making it clear that differences
on Vietnam remain deep.

In the charter, called a declaration
of "basic principles of
relations" between the two
nations, they proclaimed the

● Text of joint communiqué
ending Soviet-U.S. sum-
mit meeting is on Page 2.

usefulness of regular consulta-
tions between them, including
summit-level meetings.

Another document issued to-
day, a lengthy communiqué, said
that the top three Soviet leaders
had accepted an invitation to
visit the United States. A Soviet
spokesman said decisions had yet
to be made on the date for such
a visit.

Henry A. Kissinger, President
Nixon's adviser on national security,
told newsmen he thought
that the visit would not take
place before the U.S. presidential
election in November.

Neither Mr. Brezhnev nor Soviet
President, Nikolai Podgorniy
has been to the United States,
but Soviet Premier Alexei N.
Kosygin has been there.

Mideast Negotiations Backed
In the communiqué, the American
and Soviet leaders also
called for a peaceful settlement
in the Middle East.

Discussing a third interna-
tional arena in which the two
superpowers have often been
in confrontation—Europe—the
communiqué said that Mr. Brezhnev
and Mr. Nixon agreed that multi-
lateral preparations for a con-
tinental security conference could
start as soon as the four-power
Berlin agreement was signed.

The Big Four victors of World
War II—the United States, Rus-
sia, Britain and France—reached
the accord last September.

The 3,500-word communiqué
and the 13-point, 1,000-word
charter for bilateral relations were
signed by Mr. Nixon and Mr.
Brezhnev before the U.S. Pres-

ident left for the final stop in
his nine-day Soviet visit, a one-
day layover in Kiev, capital of
the Ukraine.

Engine trouble in the Il'yushin-
62 jetliner delayed his departure
late this afternoon. He and his
party left the rain-swept Moscow
airport an hour behind schedule,
in another airliner.

The American group arrived in
Kiev this evening to a greeting
by tens of thousands of
Ukrainians lining the streets un-
der sunny and blue skies. Ameri-
can and Ukrainian flags were
strung across the route of the
presidential motorcade from the
airport, where the Nixons and
their 40-member U.S. entourage
were welcomed by Ukrainian
President Alexander Lyashko.

Also in the airport official greet-
ing party were some 300 persons
especially selected for the oc-
casion, many of them young and
pretty girls waving tiny U.S.
flags. Mr. Nixon was accompani-
ed from Moscow by Soviet De-
puty Foreign Minister Vasili Kuz-
netsov.

Guests at Banquet
Later, the Nixons and aides
were guests of honor at a ban-
quet in Kiev's Mariinsky Palace.

Before the President's departure
from Moscow, White House Press
Secretary Ron Ziegler summed
up Mr. Nixon's views of this sum-
mit—involving the first Moscow
visit by an American in office as

President—by saying: "The meet-
ing met expectations in every
respect."

The summit produced six So-
viet-U.S. accords. The most im-
mediately important is the pact
to limit strategic nuclear arms;
the others involve cooperation on
health, environmental protection,
science and technology, a space
linkup in 1975 and safe conduct
of navies at sea.

Today's declaration of prin-
ciples for bilateral ties affirmed
the two powers' "desire to
strengthen peaceful relations
with each other and to place
these relations on the firmest
possible basis."

Its first point said that in the
nuclear age there is no alternative
to conducting their relations
on the basis of peaceful coexistence.
Differences in "ideology and
social systems are not obstacles
to bilateral development of nor-
mal relations based on sovereign-
ty, equality, noninterference and
mutual advantage, the declara-
tion said.

The two powers will do their
utmost to avoid military con-
frontation and prevent the out-
break of nuclear war and will
be prepared to settle differences
peacefully, it added.

The "prerequisites for main-
taining and strengthening peace-
ful relations" between the two
powers is "the recognition of the

security interests of the parties
based on the principle of equality
and the renunciation of the use
or threat of force."

The wording of the document
was in the spirit of a series of
such declarations that the Soviet
Union has signed with other
countries over the past year, in-
cluding France and Canada.

The joint declaration said that
the two powers, together with the
three other permanent members
of the UN Security Council—Brit-
ain, France and China—have a
special responsibility to avoid
situations which would serve to
increase international tensions.

But it was clear from the com-
munique that the Soviet-Ameri-
can differences on one such prob-
lem—Vietnam—were as great as
ever.

U.S. View on Vietnam
It said that the United States
had stressed the need to bring
the Vietnam war to an end as
quickly as possible and let the
South Vietnamese decide their
political future without outside
interference.

The quickest way to do this
—in the U.S. view—is through
negotiations leading to the return
of Americans held prisoner and
setting up an internationally
supervised cease-fire throughout
Indochina, followed by the with-
drawal of all American forces
from South Vietnam within four
months.

The Soviet Union also ex-
pressed its known position, that
all troops of the United States
and its allies should withdraw
and leave the Vietnamese to
decide their fate without outside
interference.

Mr. Kissinger told reporters
that the discussion of Vietnam
was "long, sometimes difficult,
and very detailed."

Asked whether any progress
had been made toward closing
the gap between Moscow's and
Washington's attitudes, he said
that only future events would
show what had been achieved.

Kremlin Objections Ignored
Mr. Kissinger indicated that
the sealing of Haiphong harbor
by mines and the bombing of
North Vietnam would continue
in the face of Soviet objections,
and he indicated that the time
had not yet arrived for a
resumption of peace talks in
Paris, as desired by the Com-
munist delegation there.

"We made clear why we have
to take certain actions, and why
we have to continue them,"
Mr. Kissinger said of the talks
here with Soviet leaders.

The U.S. President's security
aide went on: "It is our intention
to bring about a framework that
permits a resumption of fruitful
negotiations. How soon that will
be accomplished, I don't want to
speculate on."

Mr. Kissinger sidestepped a
question about when he might
return to the French capital,
where he has conducted secret
negotiations with the North Viet-
namese.

A call for restraint in arms
supplies, a call which Mr. Nixon
made on Soviet television last
night—no doubt with Russian
shipments to Hanoi in mind—
was omitted from today's Pravda
report on his speech.

European Parley
On Europe and the Middle
East, the summit communiqué
today showed that the two
powers found more of a common
language. Mr. Nixon joined his
hosts in calling for the proposed
European security coopera-
tion conference "without undue
delay." The prerequisite—signing
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Harris Survey Among Democrats McGovern Leads Poll First Time

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—
Sen. George McGovern leads for the first time to-
day in a nationwide poll among
Democrats of their choice for
president.

Harris Poll reported a
slight surge of support for
McGovern after his strong
showing in recent presidential
debates. The Harris Poll con-
ducted a survey by the Gallup

Poll, announced on Friday, which
said Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey,
Minn., was ahead.

According to the Harris Poll,
Sen. McGovern is favored by
21 percent of Democrats across
the country. Mr. Humphrey, his
chief rival for the Democratic
nomination, is the choice of 20
percent.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy,

Mass., who says he is not a candi-
date, has the support of 20
percent of the Democrats, ac-
cording to the Harris Poll.

If he were excluded, the Har-
ris Poll found, Sen. Humphrey
had a two-point lead over Sen.
McGovern, 28 percent to 26 per-
cent.

The Harris Poll was the most
striking support so far for what
McGovern aides have predicted
for months—that his nation ride
popularly among Democrats
would soar when the impact of
his primary performances sank in.

Following Sen. McGovern, Sen.
Humphrey and Sen. Kennedy in
the Harris Poll was Gov. George
Wallace with 19 percent. The
poll was conducted before the
attempt on his life two weeks
ago.

First Television Debate

LOS ANGELES, May 29 (AP).—
Sen. Humphrey and Sen.
McGovern engaged yesterday
in the first of three televised
debates, with Sen. Humphrey
charging that Sen. McGovern's
proposed defense cuts could
be a disaster for the country.
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Wounded in Raleigh, N.C. Fleman Kills 3 and Himself Senator's Campaign Stop

RALEIGH, N.C., May 29 (AP).—
Sen. James F. Fleman killed three persons
and himself today in a shooting
in a suburban shopping cen-
ter. Sen. F. F. Jordan, 75, was
also wounded.

Two of the wounded were
young children.
Shortly after the shooting, a
man who refused to identify him-
self telephoned the Raleigh head-
quarters of Republican govern-
mental candidate Jim Gardner and
told a secretary: "You had better
get a bodyguard for Mr. Gardner
because he may be next."

Sen. F. F. Jordan, 75, had just
shaken hands with three women
and entered the center's enclosed
when the firing began. He
was injured, but his press
secretary, Wes Hargis, was
killed. Eight persons wounded in
shooting.

Capt. C. H. Haswell said
that because so many
were shot, the man was
going to hit Sen. Jordan.
Hundreds of Memorial Day
shoppers were at North
Main in the northern sec-
tion of Raleigh when a quick
action of 20-caliber rifle shots
cut shortly after noon.

Black gunman was identi-
fied as Harvey Glenn McLeod,
34, Raleigh. His body was
in a pool of blood between
two women in the shopping center
as he fired the rifle near his
head. Police said he had had a
record dating to 1968, in-
cluding a charge of assault with
a deadly weapon.

The shooting followed by exact-
ly the same way the wounding of
Gov. George Wallace
as he was campaigning at a
sing center in Laurel, Miss.,
last identified the head as
Jackie Wharton, about 47, of
Richmond, Va., and Melvin D.
Woods, 23, of New Bern, N.C.,
witness to the shooting,
a Bland of Raleigh, said the
man was "aiming at anything
that moved."

Witnesses said the gun-
man was standing in the parking
area in front of the shop-
ping center entrance as he began
firing. Chief Robert Goodwin
said the rifle used by McLeod was

On Eve of NATO Meeting Preparation for Security Talks Could Start in Fall, Luns Says

By James Goldsborough

BONN, May 29 (AP).—NATO
Secretary-General Joseph Luns
said here tonight on the eve of
the NATO spring council meeting
that preparatory talks in Hel-
sinki leading to a European se-
curity conference could get un-
der way as early as mid-Sep-
tember.

Mr. Luns, meeting the press
amid a tight security precautions
prompted by the spate of recent
bomb attacks and threats in West
Germany, said that the way
toward the security conference
was clear now that the Big
Four had agreed on a Berlin
settlement.

Foreign ministers of the United
States, Britain, the Soviet Union
and France will meet in Berlin
Saturday to sign the final agree-
ment.

With the Berlin agreement
out of the way, this ministerial
meeting sets the way—despite
the bomb threats—in a mood of
defiance. It will be the first meet-
ing in the last three years that
has not been dominated by Ber-
lin and the lack of any Big Four
agreement there.

Whither NATO?
The new mood which appears
to be emerging, in fact, has many
observers already asking "whither
NATO?" Warsaw Pact members
long have been urging a discus-
sion of the bloc, and it is
certain to be one of the main
subjects at the security confer-
ence.

Secretary of State William P.
Rogers arrived here tonight from
the summit meeting in the Soviet
Union and met with the French,
German and British foreign
ministers for the traditional Ber-
lin dinner before each council
meeting. Mr. Rogers will give the
allies their first briefing on the
results of the summit, which
Mr. Luns tonight called "satis-
fying."

Mr. Rogers said an arrival that
the United States is prepared to
take part in a security conference
if the Western allies agree.
The United States would be



Joseph Luns

IRA Official Wing Announces Indefinite Halt in Its Bombing

DUBLIN, May 29 (AP).—The
Official wing of the Irish
Republican Army tonight an-
nounced it was suspending all
offensive military operations im-
mediately for an indefinite period.

The announcement from the
Official wing's headquarters here
came after the outlawed organiza-
tion's repeated rejection of
peace appeals from the British
and Irish governments and from
a growing segment of the Catho-
lic population of Northern Ire-
land.

Tonight, there was no indica-
tion of any weakening in the de-
termination of the Provisional
wing, the other major IRA sec-
tion, to fight on. A spokesman
said the group still demanded that
the British first grant an am-
nesty for all "political prisoners"
in Northern Ireland, withdraw all
troops and dismantle the Protes-
tant-based provincial adminis-
tration in Belfast.

The Official's statement said
the move was designed to give a
chance to the peace efforts of
William Whitelaw, the British
administrator of Northern Ire-
land.

The statement here said the
decision to call a cease-fire was
made at the request of Republi-
can clubs in Ulster "because of

Russia, China Seem 'Uninterested' U.S. Discerns Little Evidence Of Supplies Moving to Hanoi

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, May 29 (AP).—Seni-
or American intelligence offi-
cials said today that they had
seen "very little evidence of any
significant expansion in the
movement of supplies through
China to North Vietnam" since
American planes sealed off seven
North Vietnamese ports with
mines and cut the rail lines three
weeks ago.

The intelligence officers said
they had seen no evidence of a
significant move either by the
Chinese or the Russians to re-
place the flow of war supplies
through the harbors, either by
air, truck or other means, at least
up to now.

"The suggestion is that Soviet
private interests are being put
ahead of worldwide Communist
ones," a senior analyst said.
"What it suggests to me is that
both the Soviets and the Chinese
are terribly uninterested in
whether the North Vietnamese
win in South Vietnam or not."

Freight Cars
Whether this is actually the
case is uncertain. Authoritative
Russian diplomatic sources in
Peking said May 18 that Russian
rockets and other war supplies
were moving across China by rail
to help North Vietnam get around
the mining of the ports. Since
the bombing has cut the two prin-
cipal rail lines from China to
North Vietnam, a backup of
freight cars in China has been
reported.

According to American intel-
ligence reports to Washington, the
analysts said, there is evidence in
the North Vietnamese press that
Hanoi is not altogether happy
with the lack of immediate sup-
port to counteract the blockade,
which is aimed principally at dis-
rupting the supplies of oil needed
by the North Vietnamese to main-
tain their mechanized, conven-

U.S. Manpower In War Zone Stable for Week

SAIGON, May 29 (AP).—For
the first time in 16
months there was no reduc-
tion in U.S. troop strength in
Vietnam last week.

The U.S. command said to-
day that its forces last Thurs-
day totaled 64,800 men, the
same as the Thursday before.

While the Army's strength
dropped by 500 and the Air
Force's by 300, an influx of
Marine Corps fighter-bombers
to counter the North Viet-
namese offensive increased
troop strength by 600, balanc-
ing the out.

The weekly summary gave
this breakdown of personnel:
Army, 43,000; Air Force, 16,
500; Navy, 2,800; Marines,
2,400; Coast Guard, 100.

In addition to the 64,800
men in the country, 41,000
men are aboard ships here
and about 35,000 Air Force
men are at bases in Thailand.

The Joint Communiqué

MOSCOW, May 29 (UPI)—This is the full text of the joint Soviet-U.S. communiqué signed today in the Kremlin.

By mutual agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the President of the United States and Mrs. Richard Nixon paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from May 22 to May 30, 1971. The President was accompanied by Secretary of State William F. Rogers, Assistant to the President Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, and other American officials. During his stay in the U.S.S.R., President Nixon visited, in addition to Moscow, the cities of Leningrad and Kiev.

President Nixon and L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union; N. V. Podgorniy, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and A. N. Kossygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., conducted talks on fundamental problems of American-Soviet relations and the current international situation.

Also taking part in the conversations were:

On the American side: William F. Rogers, Secretary of State, Jacob D. Beam, American Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Peter M. Flanigan, Assistant to the President, and Martin J. Hillenbrand, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs.

On the Soviet side: A. A. Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.; N. S. Patolichev, Minister of Foreign Trade, V. V. Kuznetsov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.; A. F. Dolgoprud, Soviet Ambassador to the U.S.A.; A. M. Aleksandrov, Assistant to the General Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU, G. M. Orlyenko, member of the collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

The decisions covered a wide range of questions of mutual interest and were framed and developed in the light of the principles of those areas where there are prospects for developing greater cooperation between the two countries, as well as those areas where the positions of the two sides are different.

I. Bilateral Relations

Guided by the desire to place U.S.-Soviet relations on a more stable and constructive foundation, and mindful of their responsibilities for maintaining world peace and for facilitating the relaxation of international tensions, the two sides adopted a document entitled: "Basic principles of mutual relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," signed on behalf of the U.S. by President Nixon and on behalf of the U.S.S.R. by General Secretary Brezhnev.

Both sides are convinced that the provisions of that document open new possibilities for the development of peaceful relations and mutual beneficial cooperation between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

Having considered various areas of bilateral U.S.-Soviet relations, the two sides agreed that an improvement of relations is possible and desirable. They expressed their firm intention to act in accordance with the provisions set forth in the above-mentioned document.

As a result of progress made in negotiations which preceded the summit meeting, and in the course of the meeting itself, a number of significant agreements were reached. This will intensify bilateral cooperation in areas of common concern as well as in areas relevant to the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Limitation Of Strategic Armaments

The two sides gave primary attention to the problem of reducing the danger of nuclear war. They believe that curbing the competition in strategic arms will make a significant and tangible contribution to this cause.

The two sides attach great importance to the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems and the interim agree-

ment on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms concluded between them.

These agreements, which were concluded as a result of the negotiations in Moscow, constitute a major step towards curbing and ultimately ending the arms race.

They are a concrete expression of the intention of the two sides to contribute to the relaxation of international tensions and the strengthening of confidence between states, as well as to carry out the obligations assumed by them in the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons (Article VI). Both sides are convinced that the achievement of the above agreements is a practical step towards saving mankind from the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war. Accordingly, it corresponds to the vital interests of the American and Soviet peoples as well as to the vital interests of all other peoples.

The two sides intend to continue active negotiations for the limitation of strategic offensive arms and to conduct them in a spirit of goodwill, respect for each other's legitimate interests and observance of the principle of equal security.

Both sides are also convinced that the agreement on measures to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., signed in Washington on September 30, 1971, serves the interests not only of the Soviet and American peoples, but of all mankind.

Commercial And Economic Relations

Both sides agreed on measures designed to establish more favorable conditions for developing commercial and other economic ties between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. The two sides agree that realistic conditions exist for increasing economic ties. These ties should develop on the basis of mutual benefit and in accordance with generally accepted international practice.

Believing that these aims would be served by conclusion of a trade agreement between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., the two sides decided to complete in the near future the work necessary to conclude such an agreement. They agreed on the desirability of credit arrangements to develop mutual trade and of early efforts to resolve other financial and economic issues. It was agreed that a lend-lease settlement will be negotiated concurrently with a trade agreement.

In the interests of broadening and facilitating commercial ties between the two countries, and to work out specific arrangements, the two sides decided to create a U.S.-Soviet joint commercial commission. Its first meeting will be held in Moscow in the summer of 1972.

Each side will help promote the establishment of effective working arrangements between organizations and firms of both countries and encourage the conclusion of long-term contracts.

Maritime Matters, Incidents at Sea

The two sides agreed to continue the negotiations aimed at reaching an agreement on maritime and related matters. They believe that such an agreement would mark a positive step in facilitating the expansion of commerce between the United States and the Soviet Union.

An agreement was concluded between the two sides on measures to prevent incidents at sea and in airspace over it between vessels and aircraft of the U.S. and aircraft of the Soviet Union.

Cooperation in Science And Technology

It was recognized that the cooperation now under way in areas such as atomic energy research, space research, health and other fields benefits both nations and has contributed positively to their overall relations. It was agreed that increased scientific and technical cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit and shared effort for common goals is in the interest of both nations and would contribute to a further improvement in their bilateral relations.

For these purposes the two sides signed an agreement for cooperation in the fields of science and technology. A U.S.-Soviet joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation will be created for identifying and establishing cooperative programs.

Cooperation in Space

Having in mind the role played by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. in the peaceful exploration of outer space, both sides emphasized the importance of further bilateral cooperation in this sphere. In order to increase the safety of man's flights in outer space and the future prospects of joint scientific experiments, the two sides agreed to make suitable arrangements to permit the docking of American and Soviet spacecraft and stations. The first joint docking experiment of the two countries' piloted spacecraft, with visits by astronauts and cosmonauts to each other's spacecraft, is contemplated for 1975. The planning and implementation of this flight will be carried out by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, according to principles and procedures developed through mutual consultation.

Cooperation In the Field of Health

The two sides concluded an agreement on health cooperation which marks a fruitful beginning of sharing knowledge about, and collaborative attacks on, the common enemies, disease and disability. The initial research efforts of the program will concentrate on health problems important to the whole world—cancer, heart disease, and the environmental health sciences. This cooperation subsequently will be broadened to include other health problems of mutual interest. The two sides pledged their full support for the health cooperation program and agreed to continue the active participation of the two governments in the work of international organizations in the health field.

Environmental Cooperation

The two sides agreed to initiate a program of cooperation in the protection and enhancement of man's environment. Through joint research and joint measures, the United States and the U.S.S.R. hope to contribute to the preservation of a healthful environment in their countries and throughout the world. Under the new agreement on environmental cooperation there will be consultations in the near future in Moscow on specific cooperative projects.

Exchanges in the Fields Of Science, Technology, Education and Culture

Both sides note the importance of the agreement on exchanges and cooperation in scientific, technical, educational, cultural, and other fields in 1972-1973, signed in Moscow on April 11, 1972. Continuation and expansion of bilateral exchanges in these fields will lead to better understanding and help improve the general state of relations between the two countries. Within the broad framework provided by this agreement the two sides have agreed to expand the areas of cooperation, as reflected in new agreements concerning space, health, the environment and science and technology.

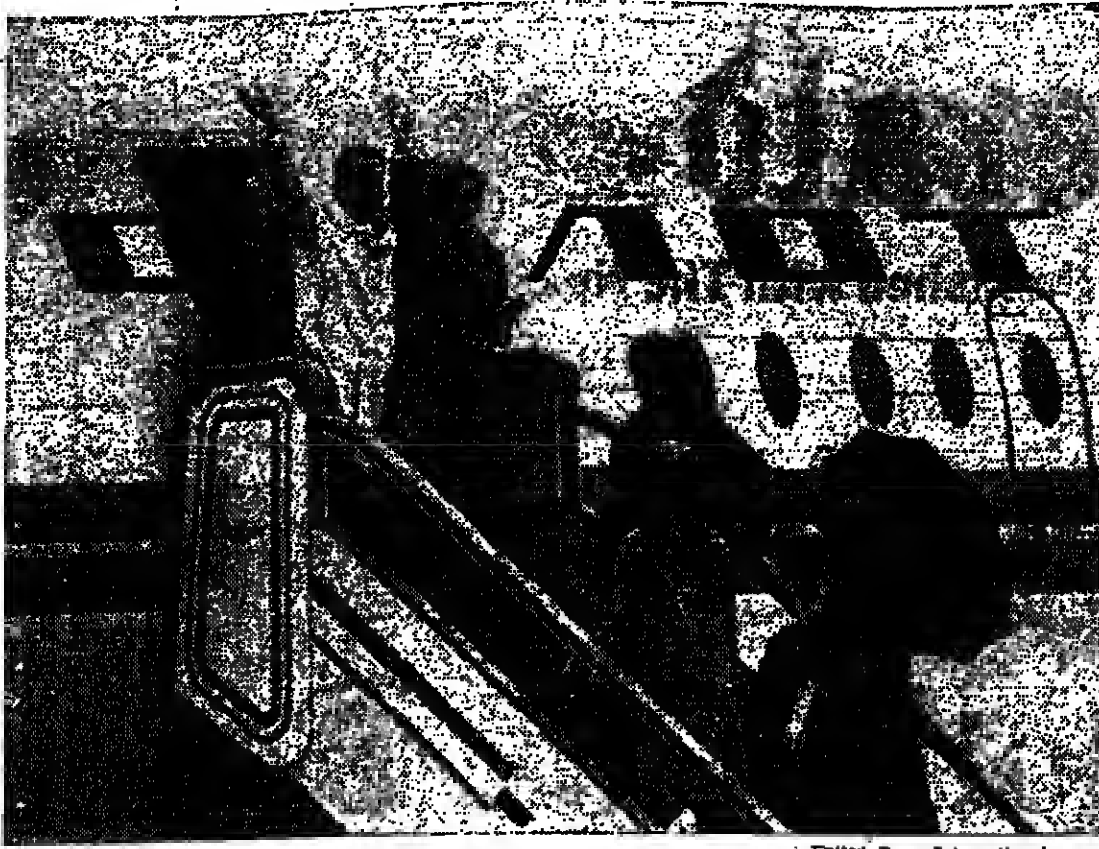
The U.S. side, noting the existence of an extensive program of English-language instruction in the Soviet Union, indicated its intention to encourage Russian-language programs in the United States.

II. International Issues

Europe

In the course of the discussions on the international situation, both sides took note of favorable developments in the relaxation of tensions in Europe.

Recognizing the importance to world peace of developments in Europe, where both world wars originated, and mindful of the responsibilities and commitments which they share with other powers under appropriate agreements, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. intend to make further efforts to ensure a peaceful future for Europe, free of tensions, crises and conflicts. They agree that the territorial integrity of all states in Europe should be respected.



ALMOST GOOD-BYE—President and Mrs. Nixon waving from door of four-engine Aeroflot Il-62 yesterday, preparing to leave Moscow for Kiev. But shortly afterward, one of the engines caused trouble and the party was forced to change planes.

Both sides view the Sept. 3, 1971, quadripartite agreement relating to the western sectors of Berlin as a good example of fruitful cooperation between the states concerned, including the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. The two sides believe that the implementation of that agreement in the near future, along with other steps, will further improve the European situation and contribute to the necessary trust among states.

Both sides welcomed the treaty between the U.S.S.R. and the Federal Republic of Germany signed on Aug. 12, 1970. They noted the significance of the provisions of this treaty as well as of other recent agreements in contributing to confidence and cooperation among the European states.

The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. are prepared to make appropriate contributions to the positive trends toward a genuine détente and the development of relations of peaceful cooperation among states in Europe on the basis of the principles of territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers, noninterference in internal affairs, sovereign equality and independence and renunciation of the use or threat of force.

The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. are in accord that multilateral consultations looking toward a conference on security and cooperation in Europe could begin after the signature of the final quadripartite protocol of the agreement of Sept. 3, 1971. The two governments agree that the conference should be carefully prepared in order that it may concretely consider specific problems of security and cooperation and thus contribute to the progressive reduction of the underlying causes of tension in Europe. This conference should be convened at a time to be agreed by the countries concerned, but without undue delay.

Both sides believe that the goal of ensuring stability and security in Europe would be served by a reciprocal reduction of armed forces and armaments, first of all in Central Europe. Any agreement on this question should diminish the security of any of the sides. Appropriate agreement should be reached as soon as practicable between the states concerned on the procedures for negotiations on this subject in a special forum.

The Middle East

The two sides set out their positions on this question. They reaffirm their support for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East in accordance with Security Council Resolution 242.

Noting the significance of constructive cooperation of the parties concerned with the special representative of the UN Secretary-General, Ambassador Jarring, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. confirm their desire to contribute to his mission's success and also

declare their readiness to play their part in bringing about a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. In the view of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., the achievement of such a settlement would open prospects for the normalization of the Middle East situation and would permit, in particular, consideration of further steps to bring about a military relaxation in that area.

Indochina

Each side set forth its respective standpoint with regard to the continuing war in Vietnam and the situation in the area of Indochina as a whole.

The U.S. side emphasized the need to bring an end to the military conflict as soon as possible and reaffirmed its commitment to the principle that the political future of South Vietnam should be left for the South Vietnamese people to decide for themselves, free from outside interference.

The U.S. side explained its view that the quickest and most effective way to attain the above-mentioned objectives is through negotiations leading to the return of all Americans held captive in the region, the implementation of a ceasefire, and the supervision of Indochina-wide ceasefire and the subsequent withdrawal of all American forces stationed in South Vietnam within four months, leaving the political questions to be resolved by the Indochinese peoples themselves.

The United States reiterated its willingness to enter into serious negotiations with the North Vietnamese side to settle the war in Indochina on a basis just to all.

The Soviet side stressed its solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia for their freedom, independence and social progress. Firmly supporting the proposals of the DRV and the Republic of South Vietnam, which provide a realistic and constructive basis for settling the Vietnam problem, the Soviet Union stands for a cessation of bombings of the DRV, for a complete and unequivocal withdrawal of the troops of the U.S.A. and its allies from South Vietnam, so that the peoples of Indochina would have the possibility to determine for themselves their fate without any outside interference.

Disarmament Issues

The two sides expressed their positions on arms limitation and disarmament issues.

The two sides note that in recent years their joint and parallel actions have facilitated the working out and conclusion of treaties which curb the arms race or ban some of the most dangerous types of weapons. They note further that these treaties were welcomed by a large majority of the states in the world, which became parties to them.

Both sides regard the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons, and on their destruction, as an essential disarmament measure. Along with Great Britain, they are the depositaries for the convention which was recently opened for signature by all states. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. will continue their efforts to reach an international agreement regarding chemical weapons.

The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., proceeding from the need to take into account the security interests of both countries on the basis of the principle of equality, and without prejudice to the security interests of third countries, will actively participate in negotiations aimed at working out new measures designed to curb and end the arms race. The ultimate purpose is general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under strict international control. A world disarmament conference could play a role in this process at an appropriate time.

Strengthening the UN Both sides will strive to strengthen the effectiveness of the United Nations on the basis of strict observance of the UN Charter. They regard the United Nations as an instrument for maintaining world peace and security, discouraging conflicts, and developing international cooperation. Accordingly, they will do their best to support United Nations efforts in the interests of international peace.

Both sides emphasized that agreements and understandings reached in the negotiations in Moscow, as well as the contents and nature of these negotiations, are not in any way directed against any other country. Both sides proceed from the recognition of the role, the responsibility and the prerogatives of other interested states, existing international obligations and agreements, and the principles and purposes of the UN Charter.

Both sides believe that positive results were accomplished in the course of the talks at the highest level. These results indicate that despite the differences between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. in social systems, ideologies, and policy principles, it is possible to develop mutually advantageous cooperation between the peoples of both countries, in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

Both sides expressed the desire to continue close contact on a number of issues that were under discussion. They agreed that regular consultations on questions of mutual interest, including meetings at the highest level, would be useful.

In expressing his appreciation for the hospitality accorded him in the Soviet Union, President Nixon invited General Secretary Brezhnev to visit the United States at a mutually convenient time. This invitation was accepted.

Basic Principles

MOSCOW, May 29 (AP)—Here is the text of a joint declaration of principles to guide Soviet-American relations, a declaration signed today by President Nixon and Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Basic principles of relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics...

Guided by their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and by a desire to strengthen peaceful relations with each other and to place these relations on the firmest possible basis...

Aware of the need to make every effort to remove the threat of war and to create conditions which promote the reduction of tensions in the world and the strengthening of universal security and international cooperation...

Believing that the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations, and their mutually advantageous development in such areas as economics, science and culture, will meet these objectives and contribute to better mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation...

Without in any way prejudicing the interests of third countries, conscious that these objectives reflect the interests of the peoples of both countries...

Have agreed as follows: FIRST. They will proceed from the common determination that in the nuclear age there is no alternative to conducting their mutual relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence. Differences in ideology and in the social systems of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. are not obstacles to the bilateral development of normal relations based on the principles of sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage.

SECOND. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. attach major importance to preventing the development of dangerous exacerbations of their relations. Therefore, they will do their utmost to avoid military confrontations and to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war. They will always exercise restraint in their mutual relations, and will be prepared to negotiate and settle differences by peaceful means. Discussions and negotiations on outstanding issues will be conducted in a spirit of reciprocity, mutual accommodation and mutual benefit.

Both sides recognize that efforts to obtain unilateral advantage at the expense of the other, directly or indirectly, are inconsistent with these objectives. The prerequisites for maintaining and strengthening peaceful relations between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. are the recognition of the security interests of the parties based on the principle of equality and the renunciation of the use or threat of force.

THIRD. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. have a special responsibility, as do other countries which are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, to do everything in their power so that conflicts or situations will not arise which would serve to increase international tensions. Accordingly, they will seek to promote conditions in which all countries will live in peace and security and will not be subject to outside interference in their internal affairs.

FOURTH. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. intend to widen the juridical basis of their mutual relations and to exert the necessary efforts so that bilateral agreements which they have con-

cluded and are now implementing, will continue to be in force and will be strengthened.

FIFTH. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. intend to continue to work for the achievement of their common goals in the field of disarmament and for the reduction of international tensions.

SIXTH. The parties will continue their efforts to limit armaments on a bilateral as well as on a multilateral basis. They continue to make special effort to limit strategic armaments. Whenever possible, they will conclude concrete agreements aimed at achieving these purposes.

SEVENTH. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. regard as the ultimate objective of their efforts the achievement of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of effective system of international security in accordance with purposes and principles of United Nations.

EIGHTH. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. regard commercial and economic ties as an important necessary element in the strengthening of their bilateral relations and thus will actively promote the growth of such ties. They will facilitate cooperation between relevant organizations and enterprises of the two countries and the conclusion of appropriate agreements and contracts, including long-term ones.

NINTH. The two countries will contribute to the improvement of maritime and air communication between them.

TENTH. The two sides agree to encourage fuller familiarity with each other's cultural values. They will promote improved conditions for cultural exchanges and visits.

ELEVENTH. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. will seek to insure the free flow of information in the above-mentioned fields as far as possible in their mutual interest. To give a permanent character to these efforts they will establish in all fields where this is feasible joint commissions or other joint bodies.

Twelfth. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. make no claim themselves and would not recognize the claims of anyone in any special rights or advantages in world affairs. They recognize the sovereign equality of all states.

Thirteenth. The development of U.S.-Soviet relations is not directed against third countries and their interests.

Fourteenth. The basic principles set forth in this document do not affect any obligations with respect to other countries earlier assumed by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

Moscow, May 29, 1972. For the United States of America: RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: LEONID I. BREZHNEV, General Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU.

1,000 Guests at Kremlin Palace

Kremlin Aglitter for Nixon Farewell

MOSCOW, May 29 (UPI)—In his parting words to the Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev, President Nixon today compared the seven-day Soviet-American summit to the first stage of a multi-stage rocket.

"We are off with the first stage and are now preparing for the second one," the President said to the Soviet party chief and his colleagues of the Politburo as he left Moscow for Kiev, following one of the most brilliant Kremlin receptions of the Brezhnev era.

The St. George's hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace, where aristocratic czarist officers once made merry, was seldom more glittering than today. Its six enormous gilded chandeliers were freshly polished, the marble walls glistened with whiteness and rarely have the tables been laden with more abundant delicacies, both solid and liquid.

More than 1,000 guests were invited to meet the President, including the ruling Politburo, the Council of Ministers, the diplomatic corps, the military and scientific establishment, the Russian Orthodox Church in the person of Patriarch Pimen, leaders of other religions and a constellation of Soviet communists.

Star-spangled banner reverberated with strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" as the President, escorted by Mr. Brezhnev, President Nikolai V. Podgorniy and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, walked in from the neighboring Hall of Many Facets.

Among the several score of diplomats whose hands the President shook were those of Horst Bittner, the East German ambassador,

There was prolonged applause as the Soviet leaders and the presidential party moved up to the main table at the end of the hall, where Mr. Nixon and his hosts toasted each other in vodka, cognac and wine.

A few feet to their left, Secretary of State William F. Rogers chatted with chief Soviet ideologist Mikhail Suslov and Politburo members Kirill Maslennikov and Andrei Kirilenko.

At one point Mr. Brezhnev signaled the communists to come over, introduced them to Mr. Nixon, and left them alone for about 15 minutes. Mr. Nixon engaged them in lively conversation, smiling almost non-stop and gestimating toward the vaulted ceiling. He was talking about contemplated American-Soviet joint space ventures.

As Mrs. Nixon, arm-in-arm with Mr. Brezhnev's wife, Victoria, joined the group, the President raised his glass and toasted "the joint docking of our space ships."

As Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues walked Mr. Nixon toward the exit, the President stopped to shake hands and that with visiting White House correspondents, some of whom he introduced to Mr. Brezhnev. Asked what language he spoke with the Soviet leader, Mr. Nixon quipped, "I say khrushchev (meaning good in Russian) and the general secretary says okay."

Top Commentator Mr. Brezhnev then brought over Yuri Zhukov, Pravda's top political commentator, whom Mr. Nixon recognized. "We traveled to the Urals together when you were Vice-President (in 1959)," Mr. Zhukov said.

In the parting scene, Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Podgorniy, with

their arms around Mr. Nixon moved out through a bronze door leading into the Kremlin's walled garden and from there to President's residence, from where minutes later he took off for Tashkent.

To newsmen who have scores of Kremlin receptions, this one appeared to be one of the most relaxed and friendly many years.

WEATHER

ALGAEYE	20	62	Fair
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Very cloudy
ANKARA	26	79	Cloudy
ANTWERP	12	54	Cloudy
BELGRADE	14	56	Sunny
BELLEVILLE	18	64	Very cloudy
BELMONT	17	62	Very cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	19	59	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	64	Cloudy
CAROL	18	65	Sunny
CASABLANCA	21	79	Partly cloudy
COFFERHAGEN	12	54	Showers
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Sunny
DUBLIN	12	54	Showers
EDINBURGH	12	53	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	25	77	Fair
FRANKFURT	15	57	Very cloudy
GENEVA	20	60	Cloudy
HELSINKI	10	50	Overcast
ISPAHANI	19	66	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Partly cloudy
LONDON	12	51	Fair
LONDON	18	71	Very cloudy
MADRID	21	72	Partly cloudy
MILAN	24	75	Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	22	71	Sunny
MOSCOW	11	62	Fair
MUNICH	17	59	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	24	75	Sunny
OSLO	19	66	Fair
PARIS	17	57	Showers
PRAGUE	15	59	Cloudy
ROME	23	73	Cloudy
SOVIET	11	52	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	12	55	Very cloudy
TOKYO	26	79	Sunny
VIENNA	21	70	Cloudy
WARSAW	19	64	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	21	72	Overcast
ZURICH	15	60	Cloudy

U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 7:00 GMT, others at 12:00 GMT.

In Buenos Aires, Argentina. A great new Sheraton hotel opens next month.

The largest and newest hotel in Argentina. The Buenos Aires Sheraton makes it happen right in the heart of this sophisticated South American city. Close to all the museums, theatres and major government facilities, and the longest shopping mall in the world, famous Florida Street. 800 comfortable air conditioned guest rooms all with private baths. Outdoor pool and tennis courts. Health club and sauna. Dine in our specialty restaurant.



Then make a great evening happen in the discotheque or in the rooftop bar and lounge with a commanding view of the city.

For reservations at the great new Buenos Aires Sheraton or any Sheraton in the world, call: In the United Kingdom, ask Operator for Freefone 2067; In Paris, 225.42.63; In Frankfurt, 29.22.15; In Brussels, 12.30.78; In Rome, 68.66.38. Or have your travel agent call for you.

Buenos Aires Sheraton Hotel

مكتبة النور

Point Declaration

S., Russia in Coexistence Accord

Continued from Page 1

The four-power summit agreement was expected to be signed at the end of the summit.

The communiqué said: "Both sides believe that the goal of stability and security in Europe would be served by a reduction of armed forces and armaments in all areas of Europe. Any agreement on this question should not be made until the two powers have made special efforts to reduce the security of any of the areas."

On the Middle East, the two powers reaffirmed their support for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, based on the November 1947 Security Council resolution and gave their blessing to UN mediator Yasser Arafat's mission.

The joint declaration on bilateral relations pledged the two powers to make special efforts to

Fancier Breshnev Is Given Cadillac as a Gift From Nixon

VIENNA, May 29 (UPI)—Communist party leader Nikita Khrushchev has received a personal gift of a black 1972 Cadillac sedan from President Nixon as a memento of their talks, White House aides said today.

The White House said in a press release that Mr. Breshnev, who was in the United States for a state visit, was given the Cadillac as a gift for his "enthusiasm and the automobile and gifts for his family."

An aide said, however, that the automobile and gifts for the Soviet leaders were already in Moscow. Mr. Podgorny, Soviet foreign minister, gave the Cadillac to Khrushchev when he paid a state visit to France last year.

As personal gifts, Mr. Nixon gave President Nikolai V. Podgorny and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin hunting rifles with special engravings and "appropriate ammunition," the White House said.

Mr. Nixon has inquired about and was told of the bobbles and the "Kosygin like to have" Mr. Breshnev has said he will take it to drive fast, for relaxation. His personal stable features the new Jack Bentley sedan.

It was earlier announced that Mr. Nixon had also presented state gifts to the three leaders—scented candles—and a special gift of a porcelain chess set to the people of the Soviet Union.

The new Mrs. Nixon presented porcelain figures to the Bolshoi Opera and the Bolshoi Ballet Theater and gave gifts to the Moscow secondary school, the Moscow University, the Moscow watch and fashion house during her week-long stay in the Soviet capital.

Pravda Hails Pact, But Vows Continued Imperialism War

VIENNA, May 29 (AP)—The Soviet newspaper Pravda declared today that while the United States and the United Kingdom had signed an arms curb, it was "not a step toward peace." The paper said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Pravda said the pact was "a step toward peace" but that the United States and the United Kingdom were "not ready to stop their aggressive imperialist policy."

Chemical Weapons

In the communiqué, the United States and Russia said they would continue their efforts to agree on an international ban on chemical weapons, as a follow-up to the treaty outlawing germ-warfare agents.

The two powers said they aimed to complete work on a trade agreement in the near future. They were prevented from concluding a trade accord during the summit because of Moscow's desire for better credit terms than the United States gives to other trading partners, and by disagreement over repayment of Russia's World War II lend-lease debt.

The communiqué listed other areas of U.S.-Soviet cooperation, including the five agreements signed during the summit.

The communiqué said they had agreed to continue negotiations on maritime questions in the belief that this would promote expanded trade between them. At issue are U.S. restrictions on the carrying of American exports in foreign-registered ships.

Mr. Kissinger denied reports that any link had been made between trade and Vietnam, although he conceded that momentum toward a Vietnam settlement might help development of the commercial agreement.

U.S. and Soviet spokesmen said there had been no secret agreement on Vietnam.

No Talk of China

Mr. Kissinger said there was no real discussion of China during the summit, just as there had been no discussion of the Soviet Union during the U.S. President's visit to Peking three months ago.

In the words of today's communiqué: "Both sides believe that positive results were accomplished in the course of the talks at the highest level."

"These results indicate that despite the difference between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. in social systems, ideologies, and policy principles, it is possible to develop mutually advantageous cooperation between the peoples of both countries, in the interests of strengthening peace and international security."

In Kiev this evening, after his motorcade, of 23 limousines delivered his party at the official guest-house compound, President Nixon left there to lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Then the Nixons, accompanied by Mr. Kissinger and U.S. Ambassador Jacob Beam, went to the banquet given by the Ukrainian government and Supreme Soviet parliament.

At the dinner, Mr. Nixon gave a toast saluting "the heroes of the Ukraine in war and in peace." He said he hoped his Kremlin summit talks would help prevent in the future the type of devastation that leveled the city in World War II.

Speaking of the Nazis' "destruction of human life on an unprecedented scale" in Kiev, President Nixon said: "We should think about the heroes who fought in war and the heroes who have rebuilt this city in peace."

Iran, Poland Next

Tomorrow, his party is to fly to Tehran, for an overnight stop in Iran, and on Wednesday they are to go to Warsaw for an overnight stay in Poland before returning to Washington Thursday.

When one of the four engines of Mr. Nixon's 71-62 airliner failed to start at Moscow's airport today, President Podgorny and Premier Kosygin boarded the plane to apologize to the Americans.

Straight-faced, Mr. Kosygin said: "Well, Mr. President, here is the minister of air. What should we do with him?"

"Promote him," Mr. Nixon said suddenly, with a grin. "It is better his organization found out the trouble on the ground than in the air."

The air minister, Boris Bugayev, reported to have been Russia's leading test pilot, relaxed.

On that jocular, comradely note, the summit between the American President and Kremlin leadership came to an end.



IMPROVING—Alabama Gov. George Wallace being wheeled down the hospital corridor by Mrs. Wallace. Bobbie Jo Parsons, Gov. Wallace's daughter, is with them.

Kennedy Visits Wallace's Bedside, Assures Him He'll Walk Again

SILVER SPRING, Md., May 29 (AP)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the brother of two assassinated politicians, visited Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace this Memorial Day and assured him that he had a chance to walk again.

The Massachusetts Democrat recalled that he himself was injured seriously in an airplane crash during his 1964 campaign for the Senate. Sen. Kennedy said he was told that he could never walk again. He was hospitalized seven months.

"I was tremendously impressed by the governor's spirit and determination to overcome his physical hardships he endured and I'm sure he will," Sen. Kennedy told reporters outside Holy Cross Hospital.

Sen. Kennedy was accompanied by his wife, Joan. He was in Holy Cross Hospital 43 minutes.

"As someone who was told that I may never walk again, I hope I reassured him he would be able to, and I'm sure he can," said Sen. Kennedy.

Doctors said in a morning medical bulletin that Gov. Wallace's condition continues to improve. They said his abdominal wound shows less drainage each day.

At about the same time Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski and William Rogers, U.S. Secretary of State, will sign a bilateral consular agreement which took 10 years to negotiate.

Asked what would be the high point of the Gierek-Nixon discussions, spokesman Wlodzimierz Janurek told a press conference: "I am convinced much attention will be given to commercial relations. They'll also touch on science and technology as well as culture."

The government spokesman ended any speculation that Nixon will meet with Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, Poland's Roman Catholic primate.

State Visit Only.

"We are talking about a state visit," said Mr. Janurek, responding to a question. "The program discussed by the American and Polish sides does not foresee such a meeting."

Western observers noted the importance Poland attaches to the economic aspect of Mr. Nixon's visit. It has been known for some time that Warsaw is strongly in need of foreign credits and technical know-how to expand its consumer market.

The consular agreement that Mr. Rogers will sign is designed to give greater embassy protection to U.S. citizens—especially those of Polish extraction—who are arrested in Poland.

Mr. Nixon will meet with Mr. Gierek in a chamber at Poland's Sejm (parliament). No time length has been fixed for their talk.

Also on Wednesday, Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz will give a state dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Nixon at the former Radevill Palace.

The Poles are apparently planning a warm reception for Mr. Nixon. Mr. Janurek announced that the presidential plane will touch down at Warsaw's international airport—ending speculation it would be at an outlying airfield.

Security Talks Preparation Seen for Fall

Way Was Cleared By Berlin Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

(MBFR) in Europe. There was also no mention in the SALT agreement of so-called forward base systems, or strategic nuclear arms based in Europe.

Not Too Keen

This spring meeting, therefore, will be one of trying to harmonize the various allied positions on the security conference. Some of the NATO countries, with the United States and Britain showing the way, have never been too keen on the security conference, but they regarded it as the price to pay for a Berlin accord.

Mr. Luns said that NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries appeared to agree that the preparatory talks should begin this fall in Helsinki, with the full conference getting under way sometime next year. Vienna is a site that has been mentioned for the main conference.

Another subject to be discussed at this meeting is the fate of the MBFR talks, which at one time it was hoped could precede the security conference. Mr. Luns admitted tonight that NATO was disappointed that the Soviet Union had not responded to NATO offers on MBFR, and he said that it was possible now that MBFR be made one of the subjects at the security conference.

This will mark the second straight spring council meeting that has begun in an atmosphere of bombing. The Lisbon meeting a year ago got underway when a Portuguese rebel group known as ARA, or the Revolutionary Army Action group, bombed the central post office, cutting off communications for several hours.

McGovern Leads First Time In Harris Poll of Democrats

(Continued from Page 1)

"make America a second-class power."

The two rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination met in an hour-long interview show, "Face the Nation," 10 days before the crucial California primary.

The volatile Sen. Humphrey took the offensive from the beginning, speaking forcefully, at times most shrilly, at times and occasionally ignoring questions.

The debate followed the pattern of the two men's California campaign. Sen. Humphrey, reportedly running behind in the state, stressed his long record of public service and attacked his opponent on the issues of defense, welfare and tax reform.

Sen. McGovern depicted himself as a man in tune with the alienated voters of the country and spent much of his time defending his complicated reform proposals.

No Talk of Jobs

Surprisingly absent from the discussion was the question of jobs and unemployment, considered to be the crucial issue in California with its dependency on aerospace and defense contracts. It was only alluded to by both candidates, who focused on the issue of the U.S. military posture.

'Demonstration of What's Right'

Blacks, Whites Join to Rebuild Church Burned in 'Race Hate'

TEXARKANA, Texas, May 29 (AP)—Above the ashes of a Negro Baptist church that was burned during racial tension here 14 months ago, blacks and whites have dedicated what has become known as "the house that love built."

People of two races overflowed the new sanctuary of St. Paul Baptist Church yesterday in what one speaker called "a demonstration of what's right in America."

"What's wrong with this country? has been asked again and again," said T. A. Patterson of Dallas, executive secretary of the two-million-member Baptist General Convention of Texas.

"But we're saying to all the world here today that there is a oneness in Jesus Christ."

"Rebuilding in Love"

Construction of the new church began last January in "an old-fashioned log-raising," using finished spruce logs trucked in from Colorado. Pastor Lory Eldredge of Texarkana's First Baptist Church said then, "Both races are working together, shoulder-to-shoulder, eyeball-to-eyeball, rebuilding in love what was destroyed in hate."

Fire-bombings that accompanied racial tensions in Texarkana schools more than a year ago also culminated in the burning of the Mt. Orange Baptist Church. People of both races have also helped to rebuild the Mt. Orange Church and its pastor, S. A. Stuckey, said, "We have set July 9 as our tentative opening date."

The arsonists failed to destroy two other churches when an incendiary bomb fizzled beneath the pulpit of the Polly Baptist Chapel and two quick-acting Texarkana patrolmen extinguished a blaze in the New Town Baptist Church.

Dean Riddle Honored

PARIS, May 29 (UPI)—The Metropolitan Melitios, Greek Orthodox Archbishop of Western Europe, yesterday presented Ecumenical Patriarch Athenagoras' Millennium of Mount Athos to the Very Rev. Sturgis Lee Riddle, dean of the American Cathedral in Paris. The award was made in recognition of Dean Riddle's "ecumenical activities on behalf of the Episcopal Church."

apprehended, and the \$5,000 reward by the Chamber of Commerce for information was added to the rebuilding fund for both churches.

Contributions totaled about \$25,000.

St. Paul pastor B.C. Green said the use of the finished logs, plus volunteer labor and a mission church builder provided by Texas Baptists, resulted in a building erected at less than half its \$110,000 appraisal.

Mr. Green told the members, "I shall advise each of you today as we go into this holy house, let us not carry our prejudices, our bitterness or our strife into this house..."

"Yes, we're tired, our hands are blistered, our feet are tired... but we're not tired, because the God that we serve supplies us anew every night."

U.S. Tourist Seized By Thais in Drug Case

BANGKOK, May 29 (AP)—Thai policemen and U.S. narcotics agents arrested a 35-year-old American tourist here Friday on charges of possessing 468 tablets of LSD and a small assortment of other drugs, the police reported.

The suspect was identified as Thomas Gary Caudill of Miami. The police said Mr. Caudill had admitted that he bought the drugs in the United States and sold them in Bangkok since his arrival eight months ago.

Dean Riddle Honored

PARIS, May 29 (UPI)—The Metropolitan Melitios, Greek Orthodox Archbishop of Western Europe, yesterday presented Ecumenical Patriarch Athenagoras' Millennium of Mount Athos to the Very Rev. Sturgis Lee Riddle, dean of the American Cathedral in Paris. The award was made in recognition of Dean Riddle's "ecumenical activities on behalf of the Episcopal Church."



MEET THE VAN MOPPEES
WORLD'S LARGEST DIAMOND POLISHING FACTORY
FREE FOR VISITORS

A. van MOPPEES & SON
2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT
AMSTERDAM
SINCE 1829

ALSO: MANUFACTURERS OF OWN DESIGNED JEWELS
TAX FREE SHOPPING FROM FACTORY TO CUSTOMER

FREDDY
PERFUMES
GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS
10 RUE AUVER, PARIS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
Phone: RIC. 78-08

Sheraton Hotels

make great trips happen with just one call.

Almost anyplace you travel for business or pleasure, you can stay at a gracious Sheraton Hotel or Motor Inn.

In the United States, the Caribbean, Canada, the Far East. And exciting new Sheratons in Copenhagen, Stockholm, Munich.

Just one phone call gives you an immediate confirmation at any Sheraton in the world. So call. Or have your travel agent call for you. Sheraton Hotels make great trips happen.

In the United Kingdom, ask operator for Freephone 2067
In Paris, call 225.42.63
In Frankfurt, call 29.22.15
In Brussels, call 12.30.78
In Rome, call 68.66.38
In Madrid, call 222.63.57

Sheraton Hotels & Motor Inns

A WORLDWIDE SERVICE OF I.T.T.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Obituaries

Violette Leduc, Novelist, 65;
Known for 'La Batarde'

PAUCON, France, May 29 (UPI).—Violette Leduc, 65, a controversial novelist, died at her home here yesterday, friends said today.

Mrs. Leduc began her career after the war when Simone de Beauvoir helped her find a publisher for her first two novels: "L'Asphyxie" (Asphyxia) in 1945 and "L'Affamée" (The Starving Woman) in 1948.

Eight other novels followed, most of them thinly veiled autobiographies. The best-known to the general public was "La Batarde" (The Bastard) published in 1964.

"La Batarde" caused a furor because it was a frank account of lesbianism, poverty and solitude. It was quickly a best-seller, partly because of its long preface by Mrs. de Beauvoir.

Born illegitimately in Arras, in northern France, she was once a protégée of the late homosexual writer, Maurice Sachs.

She remained preoccupied in all her novels with the memories of her poverty-stricken childhood.

Her last novel, "Le Taxi," appeared in 1971.

See Irvin

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP).—See Irvin, 90, the cartoonist who drew the first cover for the New Yorker magazine, died yesterday in the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Irvin was the first employee hired by Harold Ross when he founded the New Yorker in 1925.

His best known creation was Eustace Tilley, a dandy in a high collar and top hat, peering through a monocle. The first cover, in which Eustace was examining a butterfly, has appeared on the New Yorker each year to mark its anniversary.

After Mr. Ross's death in 1951, Mr. Irvin fought with the magazine, submitting occasional drawings, which were not accepted.

He was born in San Francisco and attended Hopkins Art Institute there.

He bought a home near Fredericksburg in the Virgin Islands in 1948 and moved there permanently six years ago.

India Honors Nehru

With Time Capsule

NEW DELHI, May 29 (Reuters).—India marked the eighth anniversary of the death of Jawaharlal Nehru Saturday by burying a commemorative time capsule near where he was cremated.

The capsule, expected to last 1,000 years, contains films of the Indian leader's life, recordings of his speeches and documents, photographs and articles about world developments while he served as independent India's first prime minister, from 1947 until his death in 1964.

CHUNN

Establ. 1928
Parfums Alabaster (Paris)
Parfums

Unuscent Gita, Givras, Sog.
Genuine perfume and export document
43 Rue Richer, PARIS.
No. Police Reg. no. 7. 224 4258/3864



Violette Leduc

French Appeal
On Czech Curbs

PARIS, May 29 (UPI).—A group of more than 1,000 artists, writers, philosophers and political leaders called on the French people in a petition Saturday to protest against "political repression in Czechoslovakia."

The four-column petition, published in Le Monde, said that despite pledges made by the Czechoslovak Communist party leader, Gustav Husak, supporters of the 1968 liberalization were being persecuted and jailed.

Among the signers of the appeal were former Socialist minister Jules Moch, former Communist minister Charles Tillon, Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir, Jean Rostand, Simone Signoret and Yves Montand.

\$344,000 Theft in Italy

ROME, May 29 (AP).—Thieves stole \$344,000 from a safe in the Italian Health Ministry Friday, it was disclosed yesterday. The money represented the May salaries for ministry employees.

Police said the thieves opened the safe with keys, took the cash and then closed the safe carefully.

RAF to Fly Windsor's Body
From Le Bourget Tomorrow

PARIS, May 29.—The body of the Duke of Windsor will leave France for England on Wednesday morning from Le Bourget Airport, official sources said tonight.

A cortege with a police escort will take the coffin from the duke's home in the Bois de Boulogne to the military base at the airport north of Paris. The duchess will ride in a separate car.

The sources said a French Air Force contingent would pay the duke final military honors when the Royal Air Force plane takes off at 9:45 a.m. for the air base at Benson, Oxfordshire.

The American-born duchess, 75, will accompany the body on the flight to England, where Queen Elizabeth has invited her to stay, for the first time, at Buckingham Palace.

The invitation underlined the reconciliation between the royal family and the duchess, the twice-divorced Mrs. Wallis Simpson whose romance with the duke 36 years ago led to his abdication of the British throne 11 months after he became King Edward VIII. He died yesterday at the age of 77.

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann of France called today at the Windsors' home. Thirty-five years ago, Mr. Schumann was the only French newspaperman admitted to the wedding of the couple at Candé Chateau, near Tours.

"One must be thankful to the Duke of Windsor for having safeguarded a sort of clearing in the sky for the right of a man's heart in our merciless world," Mr. Schumann said in tribute.

Many Mourners Expected
LONDON, May 29 (Reuters).—Buckingham Palace said today that it expected thousands of

mourners at St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle, where the duke's body will lie in state on Friday and Saturday.

Orders went out for flags to be flown at half staff on government buildings until sunset after the funeral next Monday.

An "act of remembrance" for the duke will be part of the ceremony of trooping the color to mark the birthday of Queen Elizabeth in London on Saturday.

The palace said there would be a minute's silence, a roll of drums and a bagpipe lament during the ceremony by the regiment of which the duke was colonel-in-chief while he was king.

The funeral will be private. Only members of the immediate family will accompany the coffin to nearby Frogmore House, where are buried Queen Victoria, Prince Albert and the Duke of Windsor's brother, the Duke of Kent, who was killed in a World War II air crash.

Hirohito Shocked

TOKYO, May 29 (AP).—Emperor Hirohito was shocked and deeply grieved when he was informed of the death of the duke, the Imperial Household Agency reported today.

The emperor and the duke first met in 1921 in London. When the duke visited Japan in 1923, Hirohito served as his escort on a tour of Tokyo. The two renewed their friendship last year when Hirohito visited Paris.

Pearl Harbor Memorial

HONOLULU, May 29 (AP).—America's newest war memorial was dedicated yesterday at Pearl Harbor, more than 30 years after Japanese attack planes sank the U.S.S. Utah, killing 38 of its crew. U.S. Senator Frank R. Moss, Utah, Democrat, was the main speaker at ceremonies dedicating the memorial, a white concrete platform and flagpole only a few feet from where the Utah's hull lies.



American evangelist Billy Graham is seen talking to a group of Belfast residents.

Psychiatric Report on Calley
Says He Was Insane at My Lai

NEW YORK, May 29 (UPI).—Former Lt. William Calley became temporarily insane under the stress of combat and could not have committed premeditated murder at My Lai, according to the secret data of a psychiatrist and two psychologists who examined him.

The data, not considered at Calley's court-martial, rests now in a kind of legal limbo in an Army office. Only a special but unlikely legal motion or the intervention of President Nixon can get the information before the U.S. Army Court of Military Review which soon will consider Calley's case.

The psychiatrist, Dr. Albert A. Laverne, wrote in the suppressed volume of data that a "killer instinct" clearly is part of Calley's "underlying" psychotic and prepsychotic state, which he had before military service, during Vietnam and to this day.

Dr. Laverne said that he had submitted all the reports to military authorities in 1971 and again several weeks ago.

UPI obtained a copy of Dr. Laverne's report and those of the two psychologists, all of which are bound in a 150-page volume titled "Suppressed Evidence in the Lt. William L. Calley Jr. Case."

Dr. Laverne's diagnosis went on to say "it is imperative to emphasize that if Calley is ever released to society, he should be under close medical and psychiatric surveillance for an unlimited period of time, during which he should be under psychiatric care and treatment."

Calley was found guilty in March, 1971, of first-degree murder in the deaths of at least 22 civilians on March 16, 1968 at My Lai. He was sentenced to life in prison, but that term later was reduced by Army Lt. Gen. A. O. Connor to 30 years. The case automatically went to the higher Army Court of Military Review, where it rests now.

A year ago, nine people died in a fire at the Plaza Hotel, less than 100 yards from the London Ambassador Hotel, earlier this month, and another blaze occurred at the Cavort Hotel, directly opposite the Plaza, in April.

A year ago, nine people died in a fire at the Plaza Hotel, less than 100 yards from the London Ambassador Hotel, earlier this month, and another blaze occurred at the Cavort Hotel, directly opposite the Plaza, in April.

More Only Delays
PARIS, May 29 (Reuters).—Flight departures from Orly airport today were delayed by about an hour as air traffic controllers intensified the work to rule begun 11 days ago over demands for better working conditions and privileges.

Two Flat Tires on 747
ROME, May 29 (AP).—A TWA jumbo jet with 326 passengers aboard made a safe emergency landing today after blowing two tires while taking off here three hours earlier for New York. The pilot dumped his fuel over the sea. Airport crews sprayed a runway with foam. Witnesses said the landing was perfect. The big plane has a total of 16 tires.

50 Escape Fire

In London Hotel;

Arson Is Feared

LONDON, May 29 (Reuters).—Fire engulfed four floors of a hotel here tonight and renewed fears that an arsonist may be attacking hotels in the smart London district of Mayfair.

More than 50 people inside the London Ambassador Hotel escaped unhurt.

As flames picked through the smoldering hotel in Kensington Gardens Square, a senior fire officer said the possibility of arson was being investigated although nothing suspicious had yet been found.

Fire broke out at the Plaza Hotel, less than 100 yards from the London Ambassador Hotel, earlier this month, and another blaze occurred at the Cavort Hotel, directly opposite the Plaza, in April.

A year ago, nine people died in a fire at the Plaza Hotel, less than 100 yards from the London Ambassador Hotel, earlier this month, and another blaze occurred at the Cavort Hotel, directly opposite the Plaza, in April.

After Calley was sentenced, Dr. Laverne sent the full psychiatric and psychological report to the review court.

But the data was not considered in the previous review, it was learned, because Gen. Connor accepted a defense motion made Aug. 10, 1971, that the material be "expunged from the record of trial and not considered in any action in the case."

Castro, Ceausescu
Visit Farm Complex
VIENNA, May 29 (Reuters).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu toured a state agricultural complex and a crop research institute near Bucharest today as Cuban and Romanian officials discussed a possible expansion of bilateral economic relations.

Mr. Castro, who is on a six-week tour of East Europe and the Soviet Union, arrived in the Romanian capital Friday after a 10-day visit to Bulgaria.

An IRA W

In Peace S

(Continued from P. 1)

evangelist. He gave a smile, a handshake, a pat on the back or words of hope.

"He was wonderful," said Mrs. Sheila McCallister, housewife, "I to persist in our prayer we must never understand power of prayer."

Sean Wilson, a Catholic driver whose home was 50 smashed by the Six evangelist, said, "He was a very impressive man. Then compassion on his face looked at the wreckage here."

From the Short St. evangelist set out on a Catholic faith road with people all along. He held a prayer meeting for American evangelists, the shadow of an Army observation post soldiers carried submachine guns. Then he crossed the "peace line" into the Shankill Road and walked again chatting with people.

"I am not here to talk," he said, "I am here to love of God to all people less of creed, demand social status."

Meanwhile, the IRA that four IRA officers (Short-Strand explosion) a statement issued by a national faction denied parts that the bomb accidentally as IRA soldiers into a car.

This IRA Provisional official killed when they walked through a car driven neighborhood by unknown persons and abandoned.

"This is the third attack in recent weeks, have been brutal killings of individuals," the statement said.

Swiss Harvard B
BOSTON, May 29.—The Harvard Business School announced today the location of its new senior management training program and pen research office in Geneva, Switzerland.

DEATH NOTICE

We are asked to announce the death of
Madame G. A. D.
deceased on May 29, 1972, at the age of 74. According to the wishes of the deceased, no religious ceremony will be held in the presence of close friends at Paris.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

MANAGEMENT
AUDITOR

Excellent opportunity with major international growth company

Acquisition Investigations
Reviews of Operational Procedures
and Controls
Financial Audits

The man we are looking for should be between 25 and 40, preferably single, and should have at least three years audit experience, preferably on the staff of an international firm of public accountants. He should be responsible to challenge and possess potential for other management opportunities such as controllerships. He will be based in Zurich and will travel extensively throughout Western Europe. Fluency in major European languages is essential. Generous salary and other benefits.

Applications and curriculum vitae to be sent to:

Mr. E. A. Tillman,
European Audit Manager,
Litton International S.A.,
Gubelstrasse 23,
8050 Zurich,
Switzerland.

On behalf of an important international industrial group with substantial interests in Europe we are looking for a

DIRECTOR OF EUROPEAN DIVISION
BRANDED APPAREL

to coordinate the efforts of the various independent organizations throughout the European market; to provide them with ideas and support from the parent company; to provide the parent company with information about developments in the European market; to help the various organizations to increase their sales volume and to resolve any problem areas they may have mainly in the field of marketing and merchandising. The ideal candidate for this challenging opportunity will bring approximately this background and experience:

- Nationality open provided he is fully integrated into European market and business life.
- Ideal age 30-40. Fluent in English and another continental language; other languages would be very helpful.
- Good appearance and presence, able to meet people and be welcome; good organization, self-starter and hard worker; goal-oriented and profit-minded; able to work independently yet knowing when to make his own decisions and when to check back with the headquarters.
- Good commercial education up to any level at least 5 years successful experience in marketing/merchandising consumer goods preferably in the apparel industry with a definite understanding and flair for fashion; willing to travel extensively.

The position offers an excellent starting salary together with an up-to-date fringe package as well as opportunity for self-development through courses and seminars.

All inquiries by interested persons will be treated in strict confidence. Please send your curriculum vitae under Ref. OJ-34/22 to:

JOHN F. ROBERTSON & ASSOCIATES, LALACKER 35,
CHAMBERS
INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE SEARCH
Tel. 01-27 32 12. Cable: Connors. Telex: 53165.

REGIONAL INTERNAL
AUDITOR

An expanding multinational, multi-product company, offers a position as Regional Internal Auditor. This executive, based in Lausanne, Switzerland, will conduct financial reviews and audit manufacturing operations and sales companies throughout continental Europe, the United Kingdom & South Africa.

This is an excellent career opportunity for a qualified person to become a member of a professional management group. Salary and benefits provided for this position are liberal.

Requirements include four years of auditing experience on the overseas staff of a major international public accounting firm, or equivalent. Some knowledge of Italian or Spanish will be an advantage.

Please send resumé in English, along with salary requirements, in strict confidence to:



Vice President, Finance
DYMO INDUSTRIES, INC.
Avenue Mon-Repos, 14
CH-1005 Lausanne, Switzerland.

MAJOR NORTH AMERICAN AND INTERNATIONAL
INVESTMENT BANKER

Offers interesting positions

INSTITUTIONAL SALESMEN

Age 25 to 35.
Be familiar with North American securities. Should have sound educational background with ability to interpret research material and communicate it effectively to institutions through the Common Market.

Candidates with several languages would be appreciated. English essential.

EURO-BOND TRADER

The candidate will operate in the Common Market. Experience appreciated. Contacts not essential.

LOCATION IN PARIS.

Applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

Box D 3,268, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Large American and International Financial firm seeks a

FINANCIAL ANALYST

for its European Management team, location Paris. Must be a graduate of a leading U.S. Business School with MBA Degree and have a minimum of two years experience. Age 25-35. Must be fluent in English and French and a third language is desirable.

Box D 3,268, Herald Tribune, Paris.

International
Management
Accountant

Diversified American company headquartered in Southern New England offers challenging position at corporate staff level. Assignments include review of financial and operational policies and procedures in overseas locations. May be based in England, U.S. or on the Continent depending on situation. Previous experience with major Public Accounting firm required. CPA desirable but will consider equivalent. In addition to English, must be fluent in German and/or Italian.

Send background details and salary requirements to:
Manager - Personnel
Box D 3,268, Herald Tribune, Paris.

IT CAN BE DIFFICULT!
TO MAKE
THE RIGHT CONTACT
FOR A NEW
CAREER OPPORTUNITY

However, by placing an "Executive Available" Ad in the Tribune, you will be in contact with over 50,000 other International Executives. One of them might need a man with your qualifications.

* 72.6% of our Business Readers are Businessmen at the Executive level.

Contact our Representative in your country or write directly to:

Mr. Max Ferrero,
International
Herald Tribune,
21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e.
Tel.: 225-28-90. Tx.: 25569.

Schlumberger

OPERATIONAL AUDITORS

Schlumberger Limited is seeking young, imaginative individuals to serve as the financial or manufacturing systems representative with its corporate, management services staff in Paris. Responsibilities would include evaluation of general business practices and operating procedures in the company's European divisions; development of management systems and controls; design or improvement of general and cost accounting, financial reporting and production control systems. There is an excellent opportunity for promotion to a line management position.

Minimum qualifications for successful candidates include a university degree, fluency in French and English, and 3-5 years of professional experience in public accounting, management consulting or a relevant area of industry. An MBA degree and familiarity with EDP techniques are desirable. A CPA or equivalent certificate is required for the financial representative.

Please send resumé to: Mr. Thomas C. ROBERTS,
c/o Etoprol, 57 Rue Malherbes, Paris-8e.

An international management consulting group, with offices in most European countries, has an opening in Milan for an:

EXECUTIVE
RECRUITING CONSULTANT

The ideal candidate will have a strong background in management consulting and/or experience in marketing or financial management. He will be responsible for consulting with multinational and local companies. Complete fluency in English is essential and a good knowledge of Italian industry and management would be an asset. Nationality is unimportant. The preferred age range is 30-50.

Interested parties are invited to write, in complete confidence, to:

Box D 3,268, Herald Tribune, Paris.

EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE

EXCEPTIONAL YOUNG INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE

Brussels or Paris

Success-oriented, dynamic American, 32 years, single & totally mobile. BS-Berkeley, MBA-Columbia. Perfect French, fluent Spanish, semi-fluent in German. Top administrator, negotiator & motivator. Complete knowledge European mkt. Unique ability to communicate with & relate to European nationals. Excellent record of advancement in industry & service firms. Now V.P.-Mktg \$50 million U.S. Int'l corp. Further advancement limited by family control/mgmt. Seeking challenging new opportunity in mktg, admin, public or gov't relations. Unique contacts industry & gov't in Belgium. Box D 3,268, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Hanoi Aide Says Exiles Could Join Coalition

By Anthony Lewis

HANOI (NYT)—Nguyen Duy Trinh, North Vietnam's Foreign Minister and Deputy Premier, has suggested in an interview that the coalition government the Communists propose for South Vietnam should include some Vietnamese now living abroad.

Discussing some significant aspects of this proposed coalition, he said that the Saigon government itself could designate its members in the coalition. The only name excluded was that of President Nguyen Van Thieu, whose departure is a fundamental Communist demand.

Mr. Trinh also suggested that the various elements in the coalition would agree on who would head it. Some diplomats here think the North Vietnamese would prefer the choice of someone now abroad.

Mr. Trinh has been a member of North Vietnam's Communist party Politburo since 1956. He is a stout, tough-looking man, 62 years old.

Questions in Advance

By request of officials, a large number of questions were submitted in writing in advance. These covered such areas as why peace terms offered by President Nixon in a speech May 8 were not acceptable, what the Communist proposals mean and the effect of the recent bombing and mining in North Vietnam.

A lengthy written statement

was provided in a general reply to all questions. Then Mr. Trinh discussed them further in a one-hour meeting in the grand salon of what was once a palace in Tonkin—this area of Vietnam.

The comments, both written and oral, included much strong language, describing the Americans as aggressors. But in the discussion of the central question of transferring political power in South Vietnam, the replies seemed relatively moderate and careful.

Mr. Trinh expounded the proposal for a "three-segment" interim government made last July by the provisional revolutionary government, the organization proclaimed by the Viet Cong. The three components would come from the present Saigon government, the Viet Cong group and unattached elements.

U. S. negotiators have suspected that the last element would be inclined toward the Communists also. Thus, Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, said on May 9 that the Viet Cong proposal was for "the imposition under the thinnest veneer of a Communist government."

In a prepared statement, Mr. Trinh repeated the familiar requirement that people in the third segment should "stand for independence, peace, neutrality and democracy." It is this that some U. S. officials regard as a code phrase for Communist sympathizers.

But Mr. Trinh then added the thought that "many political and religious figures have had to live abroad to avoid persecution by the Thieu administration." A little later he said again that the Vietnamese now "at home or abroad" could serve in a "national concord government."

Some students of the Vietnam

situation in the United States and Europe think North Vietnam would accept non-Communist exiles for posts in a coalition government, including possibly that of its head.

Thieu the Target

While perhaps he tactically moderated language on the political issue, Mr. Trinh held firmly to the thesis that President Thieu must go. And like other leaders here, he said North Vietnam would go on fighting unless a satisfactory settlement was reached, no matter what the United States does.

He discussed North Vietnam's position on one question that evidently puzzles many Americans—why Mr. Nixon's proposal for a cease-fire has been turned down.

The Nixon plan, he said, called for a cease-fire first and then the political reshaping of the South Vietnamese government by elections. The revolutionary forces would have to lay down their arms. Mr. Thieu would resign a month ahead but the election would be conducted by the "present institutions." Mr. Trinh commented:

"What the U. S. President calls generous terms are nothing but the liquidation of the other side before the holding of elections." He added that last October's presidential election in South Vietnam, in which Mr. Thieu was the only candidate, would indicate to Americans what elections under such conditions would amount to.

Lebanon Premier Picks Cabinet; Unity Is Goal

BEIRUT, May 29 (UPI)—Outgoing Premier Saeb Salam formed a new 16-man cabinet Saturday and said it will work for the unity and economic development of Lebanon.

Only two members of Mr. Salam's outgoing cabinet retained their posts. They were Foreign Minister Khalil Abu Hamad and Jamil Ibbi, the minister of post and telecommunications.

Mr. Salam, 65, a leader of the nation's Sunni Moslem community, retained the portfolio of interior affairs.

Lebanon's Armenian community and the rightist Phalangist party refused to take part in the new administration. The reason for the boycott was not immediately known.

Two new posts have been created. They are the post of minister of state for cooperatives and housing, which was assigned to Albert Mikheiber, who is also a vice-premier and acting information minister, and the post of minister of state for oil and industry, which was entrusted to Pierre Helou, who is also acting minister of planning.

Majid Arslan, a leader of the country's Druze community, was named minister of defense.

An In Peril
Minh Calls Military Peril Worst in Years

By Laurence Stern
 HANOI, May 29 (UPI)—Gen. Van Minh pronounced today "the worst it has been in years of war."

General, who is known as Minh for his height of almost 8 feet and who is often called "the chief of the 50 cm," delivered this assessment of the current military situation in an interview.

He said: "It is empty demand now more than ever that we cannot solve our problems by military means. It is quite clear that President Thieu cannot win the war militarily and will not have the support of the people."

Gen. Minh's position in the tenuous world of South Vietnamese politics is most delicate. He wants to speak clearly enough on the issue of the war to separate himself from the present government, but at the same time he does not dare criticize Mr. Thieu so sharply that he would be identified with the Communists. As a result, his style tends toward generalities.

The conventional view of Gen. Minh in the U. S. Embassy is that he is a dilettante incapable—as Mr. Thieu is alleged to be—of holding together the government and the vast military-bureaucratic apparatus that goes by the name of the pacification program.

Gen. Minh is aware of the prevailing U. S. view here of his leadership qualities.

"I don't ask your government to change its attitude," he said. "But the United States is here to help the nation of Vietnam and its people, not just one man. You have to solve the problems of Vietnam with the Vietnamese people, not just one man. You

Province, with no significant activity reported.

But south of Da Nang, there was heavy fighting around the Quang Son district town, with 45 North Vietnamese reportedly killed. South Vietnamese casualties were put at one killed and twelve wounded.

At An Loc, 188 rounds of North Vietnamese artillery were reportedly fired into the ruined town, a significant decrease from the daily average of 1,000 rounds that struck the town during the last few weeks.




































For the last week, the North Vietnamese have focused their shelling and ground attacks on the government's relief forces trying to break the eight-week siege of An Loc. So far, the government has not succeeded.

New Style in Uganda
 KAMPALA, Uganda, May 29 (Reuters)—President Idi Amin has banned miniskirts, hot pants, and maxi-skirts with a v-shaped split down the front. He said: "These styles are just imported and are a disgrace to our culture. African women must wear decent dresses, so that they can get the respect they deserve."

32 bombers flew 16 missions and Kontum between noon and midnight today, according to the U. S. command. In the northern front, both sides held their ground. The North Vietnamese remained entrenched in southern Quang Tri province and the South Vietnamese in northern Thua Thien

Now You Can Fly By TWA's Ambassador Service To All These Cities In The USA.

NOW YOU CAN FLY BY TWA's AMBASSADOR SERVICE TO ALL THESE CITIES IN THE USA.

 Albuquerque, N.M.	 Amarillo, Texas.	 Atlanta, Ga.	 Baltimore, Md.	 Boston, Mass.	 Chicago, Ill.
 Cincinnati, Ohio.	 Cleveland, Ohio.	 Columbus, Ohio.	 Dayton, Ohio.	 Denver, Colo.	 Detroit, Mich.
 Harrisburg, Pa.	 Hartford, Conn.	 Honolulu, Hi.	 Indianapolis, Ind.	 Kansas City, Mo.	 Las Vegas, Nev.
 Los Angeles, Calif.	 Louisville, Ky.	 Miami, Fla.	 Nashville, Tenn.	 Newark, N.J.	 New York, N.Y.
 Oakland, Calif.	 Oklahoma City, Okla.	 Philadelphia, Pa.	 Phoenix, Ariz.	 Pittsburgh, Pa.	 St. Louis, Mo.
 San Francisco, Calif.	 Tampa, Fla.	 Tucson, Ariz.	 Tulsa, Okla.	 Washington, D.C.	 Wichita, Kan.

'No Alternative'

The concluding documents of Mr. Nixon's journey to Moscow make explicit both the hopes that spring from the work that he, and the Soviet leaders, did during the President's stay, and the difficulties of realizing them.

The intentions expressed in the communiqué and the accompanying statement of the "basic principles of mutual relations" between the superpowers are impeccable. Both governments promise to "do their utmost to avoid military confrontations and to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war." In the principles, as in a number of the specific agreements reached in Moscow, the United States and the Soviet Union have, in effect, laid down ground rules for the conduct of two states possessing vastly different ideologies and frequently conflicting interests, plus the power to blow up the world.

But the practical problems of observing, and interpreting, these rules is made quite explicit in other portions of the statements emanating from the conference. Both agree on the need for an early European security conference, which could go far to lessen tensions on the continent, and reduce the burden of arms there. Both agree on the need for peace in the Middle East. Both subscribe to the obvious objective of an early end to the military conflict in Indochina. Both assert their belief that the political future of Vietnam should be left to the Vietnamese.

But how are these eminently sensible goals to be achieved? The European problem is

complex, but doubtless not insoluble. The Middle East deadlock clearly has not been broken. And as for Vietnam, while the desirable ends may be plain to both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev, on means they are still far apart. Mr. Nixon reiterated his peace plan; the Soviets reiterated their call for an end to the bombing and the unconditional withdrawal of American troops.

However bright, in other words, the future envisaged by the Moscow conference may seem to be, and despite the very real and concrete steps taken to shape that future in a manner that be promising for the whole world, the legacy of the past remains stubborn, to cast a sullen shadow on the days ahead.

Nevertheless, while these difficulties cannot, and must not, be discounted, the Moscow conference remains as a momentous milestone in history. To emphasize what has not been done is to detract from the salient fact that what has been done, and the mood in which it has been done, provides instrumentalities to meet those prickly and dangerous issues that remain to trouble mankind. Both sides have confronted, and stated very clearly, the dominant truth of international relations today: "In a nuclear age there is no alternative to conducting their mutual relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence." If that truth is borne constantly in mind, many conflicts can be seen in perspective and reduced to negotiable form.

Enduring Love Story

In recent years the Duke of Windsor had become almost a forgotten figure; but his death in France at 77 rekindled for millions of people around the world the memory of one of the great love stories of all time. Before it happened, the notion of a 20th-century British king voluntarily giving up his throne because he could not carry on "without the help and support of the woman I love" would have been too improbable even for Hollywood.

For many his decision represented not merely the surrender of a crown but an incredible abdication of duty and responsibility. But it required courage; and none who heard it could deny the poignancy of his rarefied broadcast to his people, ending dramatically with the ritual prayer for his brother and successor, "Good Save the King!" The duke's stoutly held thesis was that, far from regarding the crown lightly, he valued it "so deeply that I surrendered it, rather than risk any impairment of its prestige."

There is no way of knowing what kind of King Edward VIII would have been—whether,

for example, his concern as Prince of Wales for working conditions of coal miners would have persisted; whether he could have found within the king's extremely limited powers ways to fulfill his pledge on accession of a "constant effort" to "promote the well-being of his fellow men." What we do know is that the monarchy survived not only the abdication crisis but stern tests imposed by the second world war and the strains of a postwar era that brought drastic change for Britain.

The world also knows that the love for which Edward VIII gave up the throne was an enduring thing that brought him and his American-born wife much happiness and few regrets. Not everyone found appealing a life style marked until recently by regular calls at the favorite watering places of international high society. But it was a fitting capstone for a great human story that late in his life the duke was reconciled with his niece, Queen Elizabeth II, and the queen finally and formally received his duchess.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Malagasy's Position

Malagasy's geographical position is a disadvantage because of the international political interest and interference it has brought. It is strategically placed on the super-tanker route round the Cape to the Gulf, more so since the closure of the Suez Canal. It is usefully positioned in the southwest of the Indian Ocean. Happily, France, the country with the greatest stake, has not stepped in, even though it has that sort of defense arrangement with Malagasy. Within Malagasy the onus now lies with Gen. Ramanantsoa to respond to the demands for change. Otherwise the students and workers could become angry again, convinced that they have just been outmaneuvered.

—From the Guardian (London).

Summit Downgraded

It is not difficult to see that the Soviet-American talks which took place in Moscow do not mean anything good. Behind the great diplomatic and propagandistic diversion, one notices the efforts which the American imperialists and the Soviet revisionists employ to disguise their reactionary collaboration against the liberty and independence of the people, the cause of the revolution and socialism in the world.

—From Zeri i Popullit (Tirana, Albania).

The Duke of Windsor

It is difficult for anyone born after the event to comprehend the intensity of the abdication crisis, so great has been the change in manners. Because of the reticence of the press (another element in the story

that now seems out of time) the king's attachment to Mrs. Simpson and his matrimonial intentions were learned by the public with the suddenness of shock. About their implications and about the advice tendered by the king's ministers the nation was divided with a passion that has been approached again only at the time of the Suez operation.

It says much for the British monarchy that the shock and sorrow of the abdication did not impair its strength. For that, part of the credit belongs to the Duke of Windsor, who was determined to minimize the disturbance of his abdication. He would countenance neither intrigue nor recrimination. He may have felt unable to sustain in loneliness the burden of his responsibilities, but he was never more mindful of them than in the manner of his going, and later in the patience with which he accepted an unnecessarily absolute disbarment from the kind of service to his people to which he had been born and bred.

—From the Times (London).

It was simply not true to suggest that the Duke of Windsor was driven into exile by an unforgiving family or an angry government. His decision to live mainly abroad (he frequently made private visits to Britain) was his own. It sprang from that determination . . . to do nothing which might injure or embarrass the monarchy.

It is to this unshakable resolve, as well as to the high qualities of his successors on the throne and the abdication crisis, that the strength of the crown today is due.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

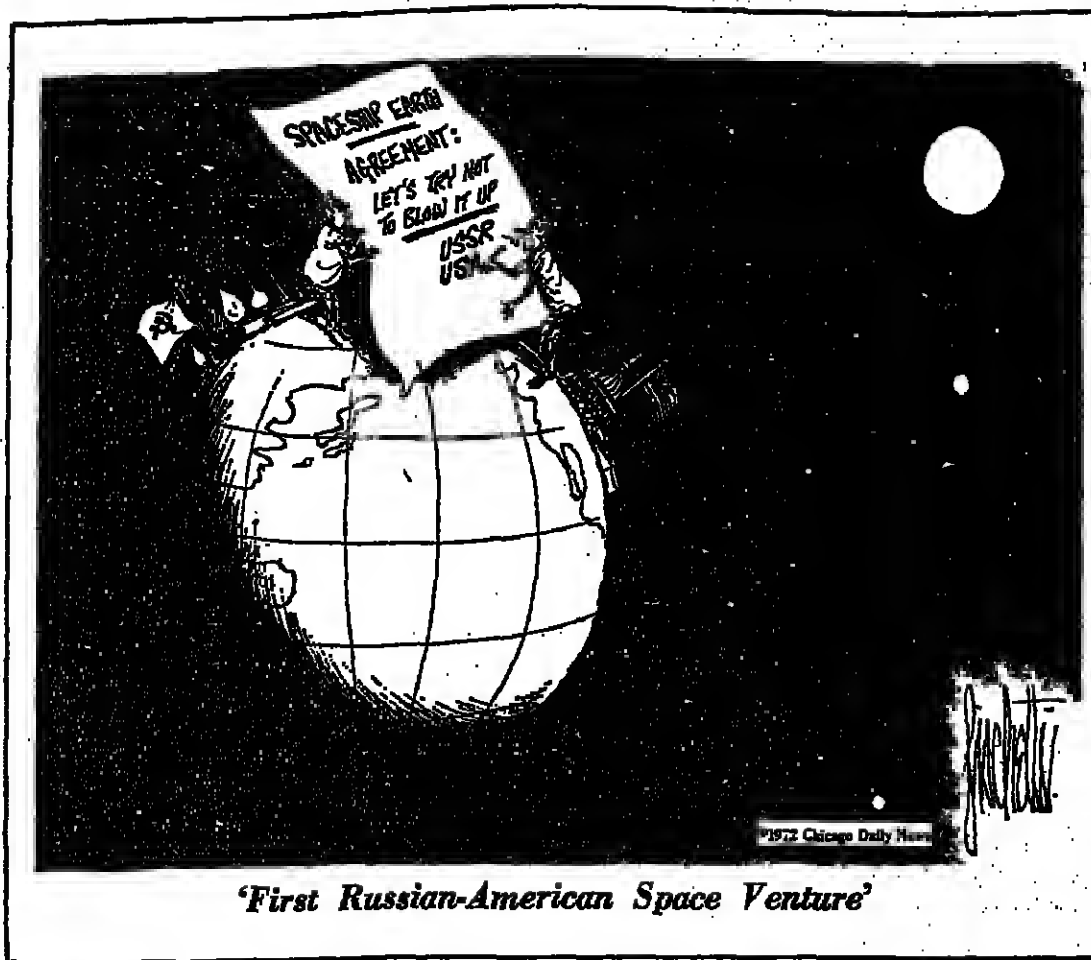
May 30, 1897

CONSTANTINOPLE—It is stated that in official circles it is still proposed that, after an understanding upon the peace conditions shall have been arrived at between the Porte and the ambassadors, a treaty of peace shall be signed at Philarmia by the Ottoman and Greek plenipotentiaries. It is, however, considered uncertain whether the Powers would consent to such a procedure, and the belief prevails that the peace with Turkey will be signed at Constantinople.

Fifty Years Ago

May 30, 1823

PARIS—Of immeasurably greater importance than merely finding a billion dollars throughout the world for stabilizing Germany's financial condition and enabling her to meet her reparation obligations during the moratorium period is the real task now being undertaken by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and other international bankers, assembled in Paris under the auspices of the Reparation Commission. Their success depends upon restoring American confidence in Europe and removing obstacles to the Franco-British entente.



McGovern and the National Mood

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—They are saying (Scotty Reston is saying: ergo) that George McGovern might actually become the President of the United States. The reasoning is simple. To begin with, nothing is happening the way it ought to have happened. Three months ago it was not thought by any professional that Ed Muskie could be stopped. Ed Muskie, as well as Harold Stassen, at this point. And what did he do to earn such sudden, permanent obliquity? Nothing at all, just act normal. Moral of the season: act abnormal.

That is what George McGovern has for the most part been doing. Going left left left, ostensibly alienating the middle people, who are supposed to be indispensable to a true victory. Upsetting the labor union leaders, defying the bosses, ignoring the great social issue of housing, saying things like: "I still think Henry Wallace was right," a statement of such breathtaking perversity as to render George Romney's famous self-disqualification about having been brainwashed positively unimpressive by contrast.

Nothing Stops Him

But it doesn't stop McGovern. Nothing stops McGovern. I doubt if McGovern would lose a primary if he said that on second thought he wishes the Arabs would take over Israel. Or has he said it already, and nobody noticed?

So . . . they are saying—who knows? Are the American people just being perverse, backing a nice man to whom it would be thought risky to entrust a college seminar? What then if you add the balls Richard Nixon is juggling, one of which he might drop? Suppose that in October the North Vietnamese topple the Thieu government, by military or political pressure? Or that unemployment and inflation begin to gnaw deeply? Or that the dollar is sold down humiliatingly? There are other possibilities, of the sort that would undo Mr. Nixon, and crystallize the national mood which seems to be saying: better not to hear the ill we have, than to shrink from others we know not of.

I do not doubt that Vietnam is hugely responsible for the general frustration. Subtract from consideration of it, for the moment, the cost in human life: the human agony. Think of it only, if you can, as a national enterprise. It is as if we had launched an Apollo mission to the moon every month for the last seven years, and everyone of them had failed, though they cost a billion dollars each and the scientists kept telling us that the next one would

surely work, and the President proclaimed that confidence in American technology absolutely required that we proceed.

The reversal of our SST program is not unrelated to the national mood—that lack of self-confidence which is the principal psychological hangover from the Vietnam war, and I for one wish that we had never entered Indochina, rather than conduct ourselves as we have conducted ourselves there. There are those who believe that disillusion with the Cold War was inevitable, that it would have come to us via some other instruction, some other defeat. Perhaps.

Meanwhile, it has become thinkable that someone will be elected President who quite clearly desires second-class international status for the United States. There is no reason growing purely out of pride why we could not be happy as a second-class nation. The pride of a Swiss is at least the equal of the pride of an American.

But to be an American and a second-class power means that the world will belong to the Soviet Union, and in our day, a world that is dominated by the Soviet Union would be a world intolerably bitter to first-class spirits. First-class spirits are those that America has uniquely nurtured, with our concern for freedom, for the individual, for the underdog, for national sovereignty. There are those ready to give all of that up provided the government will send them a check every week and pay the medical bills and take away H.L. Hunt's money.

Indeed anything can happen, and a lot of it certainly will if the McGovern phenomenon goes on. And though by orthodox analysis the Republicans are entitled to cheer every McGovern primary victory as edging the incumbent further and further along the road to a landslide victory, they'd better watch it. The Gadsden swine, as Mr. McGovern observes, are frisky.

The Turn of the Screw

By Anthony Lewis

HANOI—How strange comments that filter into this isolated place from the outside world. It is a comment, however, is what the Vietnamese attitude is. In two weeks here this correspondent has been in a number of highly unpleasant situations: walking across a long pontoon bridge between air raids—hopefully between—for example, or wandering in a huge open-air food market during an alert. The fact is that among the Vietnamese in those situations there was no sign of panic.

There came to mind the marvellously sardonic comment of the Constable of France on the eve of the battle of Agincourt in Shakespeare's "Henry V." When a messenger comes into his tent to say that the English camp lies within 1,500 paces, he asks owlishly, "Who hath measur'd the ground?"

Of course American intelligence has problems in getting facts about North Vietnam. But it would be unfortunate if any serious official believed such stuff as the notion that Hanoi is demoralized or prostration-ridden. Ideas that the most experienced Western diplomat here termed "nonsensical" when he heard the reports.

Fearful Mood

It is certainly true that the bombing has done terrible damage, to both strategic and purely civilian targets. As the Pentagon speaks of even looser restraints on the bombing, the mood among foreigners in Hanoi—including

some European Communist diplomats—is increasingly fearful. The question, however, is what the Vietnamese attitude is.

In the Foreign Ministry and other offices it is said, and experienced Western observers here do not doubt it, that everyone has a small sack ready so that he can bicycle off to the country at any moment. The bag contains some rice, a bit of salt, a few clothes and such things.

Is all this told to foreigners just to impress them with North Vietnam's determination? It could be a confidence trick, yes. But for one strong reason Americans would be most unwise to assume that it is. That reason is the unimpeachable record of recent history.

For the last seven years this country has stood up to bombing and shelling in a way that Europeans have the greatest difficulty understanding. That could change, but on the record no dispassionate analyst would consider that likely.

Well to Remember

It is well to remember that according to various American experts this war should have been won long ago. Six or seven years ago they were seeing light in the tunnel and talking about having the boys home for Christmas. That need not be a comment on the rightness of the cause. It is simply a fact that past American predictions of an early Communist collapse have not come true.

Uncertainty about the effectiveness of the latest escalation must underlie that Washington talk of demoralization and prostitution. The officials want to reassure themselves as well as the American public. But from this vantage point it is very difficult to see how the bombing and blockading can have a timely effect on the crucial area of decision. That is the battlefield in the south. Those American officials who say that just one more turn of the screw will make the Communists negotiate on our terms have a heavy burden of history to overcome.

Down the Drain

Down an ever-open drain there have poured, in the decade of the Concorde project, millions upon millions of pounds that we could have used in fifty socially useful ways. From almost the beginning of the exercise it has been clear that it was bound to result in a gigantic loss. Yet, because of the cowardice of successive governments—afraid to offend the French, afraid to admit that the figures had been imaginary and the assurances false—afraid to court the unpopularity which extra unemployment among the Concorde labor force would have brought—the nation has been repeatedly deceived while its pocket was being repeatedly picked. What a strangely patient people we are, how justified does the contempt of our governments for us sometimes appear!

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairman
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

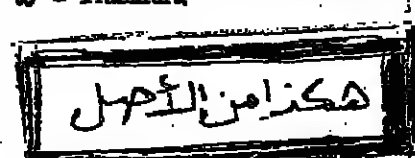
Publisher
Robert T. MacDonald

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

General Manager
André Ring

George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Roy Terrell, Assistant Managing Editor.

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Telephone 2-20.00. Telex 2-20.00. Cable 2-20.00. Telegram 2-20.00. Fax 2-20.00. Mail: Paris: Cable: Herald, Paris. Cables: Walter R. Trayner.



Vienna Revives Weber Opera

By David Stevens

VIENNA, May 29 (UPI)—When "Der Freischütz" had its world premiere in Berlin with Weber himself conducting, he reported in his diary that it was received with "unbelievable enthusiasm." The revival last night at the Vienna State Opera, 151 years later, had pretty much the same effect.

To speak of a "revival" of "Freischütz" seems wrong. The success was immediate and durable from the start—even the many lampoons and misbegotten secondhand versions only seemed to make it more popular. Any German-speaking person who has set foot in an opera house knows it. With its roots in folk legend and belief in the supernatural, and transformed by Weber's genius, it was both a starting point and the quintessence of German romanticism in music.

Yet it has not been performed in the Staspoer since the war, having been relegated during that time here to the Volkoper, with the operetta and light relief of the past. And Karl Böhm, who conducted last night with freshness and the understanding of his 77 years, has not touched the work in 35 years, although it was not surprisingly the second opera he ever conducted.

But the spirit of the Romantic Revival is abroad in the musical world, and perhaps it was with that in mind that Otto Schenk, the stage director, and Günther Schneider-Siemsen, the designer, did their duties with such faithfulness to Weber's spirit and letter.

Realism

The designer's Bohemian forest was as tangibly realistic and German as the folk dances and hunting choruses, and it remained visible as a backdrop for the credibly simple forester's house, Schenk's staging was in the same realistic vein, full of telling movement—although sometimes to excess. Renate Holm was all over the stage during her opening aria, underscoring her sprightliness to a fault.

The key Wolf's Glen scene—in which the evil Kaspar and the

frightened hero Max confront the magic bullets with the aid of sinister spirits—was a triumph. The storms raged, the rain poured down, trees split and fell, the earth heaved, the magic bullets flashed lightning as they were formed, the owl's eyes shone and other night birds flew across the stage, and the ghostly procession of hunters lurched past in the distance. No one laughed. It was a masterpiece of using modern equipment for old-fashioned stage illusion.

The only concession to modern skepticism was that some apparitions were left in the mind of the possessed. Only Max could see his visions of Agathe and his mother, and Samiel, the black hunter, was confined to an amplified offstage voice.

A good measure of the visual success was that the audience tittered only twice at the wrong moments—once when Max shot the eagle and an unidentified flying object fell with a thud in the darkness at the edge of the stage, and again a few moments later when James King as the terrified Max cried: "Midnight in the Wolf's Glen? No." As the audience soon found out, Max was right.

Firm Hand

The premiere audience lavished its applause mainly on the sets, on Böhm and on Gundula Janowitz, the ravishing Agathe. Böhm, who has known his share of abuse here, can now do no wrong, and he was charged before, during and after the performance. Indeed, he did no wrong, but kept a light, firm hand on the controls all the way, evoking Weber's special world with that combination of precision and spontaneity on which he seems to have the sole patent these days.

As Agathe, the ultimate expression of maidenly love, longing, melancholy and joy, Janowitz had some Viennese groping back to the Maria Reining of the 1830s for a comparison. Her naturalness and radiant tone belied the tremendous calculation in her singing—each note attacked absolutely head-on and with the weight and color perfectly judged. Her singing of "Laise, laise" stopped the show.

Late Summer and Fall Festivals in Europe



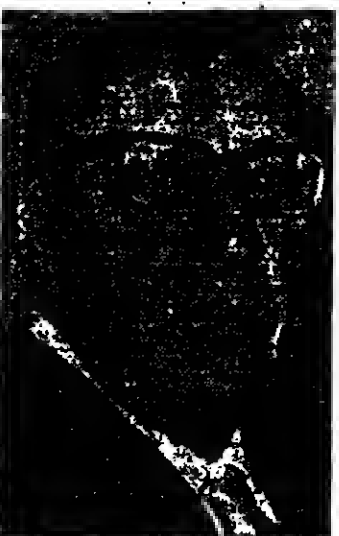
Richard Strauss at 24.

all the cultural resources of the city, plus many visitors. The Deutsche Oper plans the world premiere of Wolfgang Fortner's "Elizabeth Tudor" and a new production of Strauss's "Elektra" (sets by Mann). Visiting orchestras include the London Philharmonic and the NCR Orchestra of Tokyo. International theater will be provided by companies from England, Sweden, Spain and France (Berliner Festwochen, Bundesallee 1-12, 1 Berlin 15).

Beaune (Sept. 14-24): Strictly for concert, and the 50th annual competition for young conductors. Orchestras include the Orchestre de Paris under Solti and Gieseler and the French National Orchestra under Macal and Dervaux. (Parc des Expositions, Planolise, 25 Beaune, France.)

Warsaw (Sept. 16-24): The English Opera Group and the Danes Opera Workshop Company of San Francisco are among the visitors from the West to this year's Warsaw Autumn—where contemporary music from East and West meet. (27 Rynek Starego Miasta, Warsaw.)

Perugia (Sept. 20-Oct. 4): The Sagra Musicale Umbra offers a variety of operatic, choral and instrumental music on sacred themes, here and in several other



Igor Stravinsky in 1966.

Umbrian towns. (Casella Postale 341, 06100 Perugia, Italy.)

Barcelona (Sept. 25-Oct. 31): The 10th annual festival of the Jeunesses Musicales has a number of visiting orchestras, including the Vienna Philharmonic under Claudio Abbado, and the Orchestre de Paris under Solti. (Teatre Principal, 08001 Barcelona, Spain.)

Wexford (Oct. 26-Nov. 5): Rare opera in a small Irish town. This year the program includes Janáček's "Spartacus" and "The Cunning Little Vagabond," both in English, and Bellini's "Il Pirata." (Wexford Opera Festival, Theatre Royal, Wexford, Ireland.)

PARIS: French Food With a View

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, May 29 (UPI)—Thom Jefferson started it, employing Frenchmen to satisfy his epicurean standards. His maître d'hôtel included Eleanore Lemaire, Joseph Rapin and Adrien Petit. A man named Julien was a chef and Noël was a garçon de cuisine. John F. Kennedy had the benefit of two French chefs, René Verdon at the White House in Washington and Michel Dufrenne at the Little White House.

The Little White House during the Kennedy years was the Hotel Carlyle in New York, where the President kept a permanent suite. Dufrenne handled the needs of the suite as well as those of the hotel.

It was the best kitchen you could imagine," reminisced Dufrenne. "Never mind the cost. The best lobster. The best work. I changed the menu twice a day, every day."

Back in France Dufrenne is back in his native France now, supervising the kitchen of Le Toit de Paris and Le Western at the Paris Hilton. The bright-eyed Auvergnat goes into a spitting rage whenever a Frenchman automatically denigrates American gastronomy.

What about such delights as oyster stew, corn chowder, chile con carne, green goddess dressing, shrimp jambalaya, soft shell crabs, T-bone steak, Caesar salad, baked sweet potatoes? At the Little White House Dufrenne relays over the best of both worlds. Le Western on the lower ground floor of the hotel is a place to eat. Le Toit de Paris on the 10th floor is devoted to French cuisine, but emphasizing uncommon dishes in the traditional repertoire.

Spain Still Bans 'La Dolce Vita'

MADRID, May 29 (UPI)—The Spanish supreme court has upheld a Ministry of Information ruling prohibiting the showing in Spain of Federico Fellini's 12-year-old film "La Dolce Vita."

Spanish sources here said the ban was imposed because of passages in the film that were critical of the church and because it "displayed certain immoral acts without sufficiently condemning them."

A Spanish distributor had appealed to the supreme court after the Ministry of Information, which censors films, books and plays, turned down a 1969 request to show the film.

SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH L&L'S Always by the way, call L&L's for the latest in fashion alterations. Cabessa 44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-20

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

El Paso Eye Soviet Gas

El Paso Natural Gas Co. and El Paso Natural Gas Co. of the United States, Yuko-Siberia, reports. He says details of the project are being negotiated. The company and El Paso report about 5 million tons each of liquefied gas from Siberia annually for 20 to 25 years. According to the plan, natural gas will be piped from the Yuko-Siberia gas field, about 2,100 miles to the Soviet port of Vostochny, on the Japan Sea coast, and thence by ship to Japan and the United States. El Paso will supply the Union with pipes, liquefaction system and materials valued at about \$1 billion, Mr. says. "The exploitation work will be around 1978 'if everything goes well," he says. "Natural gas resources in Yakutsk are estimated at 700 million tons."

Mitsubishi Rayon to Link

Jo Co. and Mitsubishi Rayon Co. both Japanese textile makers, say they have agreed to a comprehensive business affiliation. It is seen as part of the changes that the industry is undergoing following last year's merger with the United States on export curbs. The December year revaluation. Details of

With Assist From Washington

Detroit Gains Ground in Mini-Model War

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, May 29 (AP)—Using counterattacks from Washington against the Japanese car makers, Detroit is making gains in the battle for market share. Americans have been buying Volkswagen automobiles in the foreign car market, but they are ordering more and more compact-sized cars. The foreign car sellers with merchandise piling up are prices. But in the struggle of the auto business, even a small gain can be significant.

St Convertible Eurobond French Francs on Offer

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, May 29 (AP)—The French government is offering a new convertible Eurobond in French francs. The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value. The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value. The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value.

The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value. The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value. The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value.

The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value. The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value. The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value.

The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value. The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value. The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value.

The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value. The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value. The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value.

The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value. The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value. The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value.

The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value. The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value. The bond is being offered at a price of 98 percent of face value.

the tie-up are expected to be worked out by a joint committee.

Petroperu Has Third Amazon Well

Tests described as "very preliminary" indicate that a third test well drilled in Peru's northeastern Amazon jungle is capable of producing 1,000 barrels a day, Petroperu, the state oil company, reports. Carlos Gobbo, general manager of Petroperu, says the well "confirms the existence of petroleum in our Amazon area," although the well itself is not as good as had been expected. Earlier strikes nearby have produced flows of more than 2,000 barrels a day and more than 1,000 barrels a day, Petroperu has said.

Javelin Gets Check for Mill

The Newfoundland government has signed and proclaimed the legislation to take over the Canadian Javelin linerboard mill in Stephenville, Newfoundland. The government handed over a check for \$4.8 million as the first installment for the takeover, an official says. The total purchase price is \$5 million, and the balance is to be paid within six months. The legislation also provides that Javelin could be paid any part of an additional \$5.3 million the company claims it invested in the project if Javelin can prove that the money was spent solely on the linerboard mill complex.

Philips' Plans To Take Over Ignis of Italy

To Pay \$13 Million For Appliance Maker

EINDHOVEN, the Netherlands, May 29 (AP)—Philips' Gloelampfabriek said today it plans to acquire operating control of the Ignis group, an Italian home appliance maker.

An agreement in principle to the move followed the sale by Giovanni Borghi of his 30 percent interest in Industrie Riunite Elettrodomestici (IRE) for 7.5 billion lire (\$12.9 million). IRE, which had been a 50-50 joint venture between Mr. Borghi and Philips, controlled the Ignis operations.

Ignis was built almost single-handedly by Mr. Borghi after World War II. Mr. Borghi is president and chief executive officer of the concern.

An eventual Philips' takeover had been strongly opposed by unions and the government in Italy. They fear that Philips' will close all non-refrigerator plants in Italy, putting up to 13,000 persons out of work.

Philips' originally bought into IRE to strengthen its position in the refrigerator market. It said at the time that production by Ignis of other items would be mostly on subcontract, and that it would be unwilling to invest in these sectors.

Since the entry of Philips' into the Italian market three years ago, labor costs have risen sharply, and there are now fears that Philips' might close the entire Ignis group, moving refrigerator operations to less costly countries such as Yugoslavia.

The price paid for Mr. Borghi's IRE holdings was lower than expected, and is likely to cause severe criticism in Italy. It was price that could easily have been paid by the Italian government, and there are many who will say that one of the state lending agencies should have put up funds to purchase Mr. Borghi's holdings.

However, Mr. Borghi is known for his independent approach, and he has been critical of the efficiency of such state rescue operations.

Because his share of IRE was privately held, as was the Ignis group, no financial details of the concern's operations are available.

Italy's Balance of Payments Falls Into Deficit in March

ROME, May 29 (AP)—Italy had a balance-of-payments deficit of 40.6 billion lire in March (about \$71 million), compared with a surplus of 13.7 billion lire in the year-ago month, the Bank of Italy announced today.

The deficit was mainly due to a sharp reversal in the movement of capital, which was in deficit by 94.1 billion lire, compared with a year-earlier surplus of 41.4 billion lire.

Reversal Expected

This reversal had been expected as the year-earlier surplus had been due to a central bank policy of encouraging government loans abroad in order to reverse a heavy private outflow.

For the first three months, the balance of payments was in deficit by 102.9 billion lire com-

Lazard Frères: Rich, Secretive, Powerful

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK (NYT)—The world of investment banking is powerful and secretive, but probably none of the handful of wealthy financial houses that dominate the field is quite so powerful, or so secretive, as Lazard Frères.

Such firms move quietly through the world's stock exchanges and bourses, in and out of corporate board rooms, investing millions of dollars as casually as most men buy a new shirt.

Shunning public notice, they arrange multimillion-dollar mergers and oversee fortunes for private clients—only occasionally in a spotlight focused on their activities. In recent months, however, Lazard Frères, which is more than a century old and is one of the most highly regarded of the investment-banking firms, has suffered substantial and unaccustomed turbulence. Much of it has stemmed from its relationship with International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

Dominating Senior Partner

Dominating the firm in a position of senior partner is 73-year-old André Meyer, French-born naturalized U.S. citizen—one of the most powerful men on Wall Street, and a major force in international financial circles.

His acumen—and, some say, his ruthlessness—has pulled Lazard into the front rank of merger-makers.

With the firm's success, however, have come problems. For example, the controversial role played by a Lazard partner, Felix G. Rohatyn, in arranging an anti-trust settlement between ITT and the U.S. government was disclosed during recent Senate hearings.

In addition, a number of other problems have confronted the firm recently. They include:

• Charges by an associate of Ralph Nader that Lazard Frères sold hundreds of thousands of shares of ITT to the public and to trust and pension funds shortly before the announcement of an anti-trust settlement that resulted in depressing the shares' price. Lazard said none of the sales were on its own behalf but that some had been made for customers.

• A class-action civil suit filed here

Invests Millions as If Buying a New Shirt

charging that Lazard, Messrs. Meyer and Rohatyn, as well as a number of other defendants, had defrauded the Dreyfus Fund. The charges arose from a complex transaction that involved the fund's purchases of a large block of ITT stock from an Italian bank, Mediobanca, Lazard, which has close connections with the bank, has declined to comment on the charges.

• Agreement last September by Lazard to a \$1-million, out-of-court settlement revolving around its disposal of the Lazard Fund, a mutual fund it had operated without success.

• The observation in a report on conglomerates issued last June by the anti-trust subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee that "the merger and acquisition function of Lazard Frères is facilitated by the numerous interlocks between Lazard Frères partners and the companies it services."

On Over 60 Boards

Corporate records indicate that Lazard partners currently serve as directors of more than 60 companies, about half of them large public corporations. Furthermore, critics of the merger trend blame such investment banking houses as Lazard for having fostered the trend, although Lazard defends its mergers, maintaining that none of them ever ended in financial difficulties. It is doubtful whether any of the current problems is serious enough to have lasting effect on Lazard. But together they have had an impact on the firm, which has an estimated \$800 million at its disposal as well as the vast power that accompanies such money.

For fees and commissions, some of them exceeding \$1 million, Lazard arranges and facilitates mergers, many of them for such corporate giants as ITT and RCA Corp., two of its biggest clients. Its fees and commissions from ITT alone since 1966 have amounted to more than \$6.5 million.

Between 1964 and 1969 Lazard received more than \$16 million in merger fees, according to the House Anti-Trust Subcom-

mittee, and during the same period its gross income increased roughly two and a half times, while its income from mergers and acquisitions activities increased nearly six times.

\$1-Million Fee

Among the major deals it helped engineer were the acquisition of Douglas Aircraft by McDonnell Co. for a fee of \$1 million and the acquisition of Lorillard by Loew's Theaters, also for a fee of \$1 million.

Additionally, Mr. Meyer helped accomplish the difficult merger between Fiat, where he is a director, and Citroën, the large French automaker.

Lazard also handles individual clients' investments; it has created real-estate syndicates through its affiliate, Peerage Properties, and has also participated in the creation of development banks in developing countries. Its major strength, however, lies in making deals—both in this country and abroad.

Part of Lazard's power comes from its international connections. There is a close relationship between the New York firm and the Paris operation, Lazard Frères & Cie.

Although the two firms are independent, Mr. Meyer is a partner in Paris and his counterpart there, Pierre David-Weill, is a partner in New York. They also are reported to own 11 percent of the London company, Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd.

Mr. Meyer's friends tend to portray him as both a financial genius and a benevolent philanthropist; even his detractors give him high grades for his financial acumen, although they qualify their praise.

One financier says, "He (Meyer) shows a lot of brilliance in his merger activity, but in a very ruthless way." He adds, "If you get the deal done, take the fee and walk on. If you talk to Kuhn, Loeb, or Dillon, Read or Goldman, Sachs, there's more of a feeling of whether the deal makes sense."

One financier was particularly provoked over the role that such investment banks as Lazard play in arranging corporate mergers. "Conglomerates like ITT are no more than an arm of the big investment bankers," he said. "Much of the expansion would be eliminated if the influence of the banks were done away with."

U.S. Trade Group Reports

Machine Tool Orders Rise by 55 Percent

NEW YORK, May 29 (NYT)—April orders for machine tools fell below the March level but the total for the first four months was \$368.5 million, 55 percent higher than the year-ago level, the National Machine-Tool Builders' Association reported over the weekend.

Orders for machine tools are

considered an important indicator of future capital spending plans for all industry, and the monthly statistics are closely watched by economists.

Net new orders in April totaled \$92.9 million against \$119.1 million in March and \$58.6 million in April, 1971.

The order backlog for the machine tool industry rose to \$647.4 million at the end of April from the \$629.6 million at the end of March.

However, April shipments declined to \$76.06 million, off 17 percent from the March total of \$90.25 million. A year ago, shipments were \$98 million. This resulted in a 22 percent decline for the first four months of this year.

The association noted that while total industry orders for April ran 67 percent higher than a year ago, domestic business was up 68 percent and foreign business 63 percent.

However, domestic orders have risen 62 percent in the first four months while foreign orders have increased only 19 percent.

Yugoslav Output Set to Rise About 8.5% in 2d Half

BELGRADE, May 29 (AP)—Industrial output in Yugoslavia in the first half of this year will be up 7.5 to 8.5 percent from the year-earlier period, the institute for market research forecast today. It said exports will be 30 percent larger and imports 5 to 11 percent smaller.

Industrial output in April was down 5 percent from March because of a shortage of semi-finished material, the smallpox epidemic and the fewer working days in April, the institute said.

It ascribed the decline in imports to the good harvest last year, noting that imports of foodstuffs and agricultural products in the first four months of this year were down 42 percent from a year earlier.

U.S. Building Hits a Record

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—Contracts for new construction work surged in April to a monthly record, the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill reported today.

April contracts totaled \$3.1 billion, up 6 percent from the year-earlier \$2.95 billion, the report said.

The seasonally adjusted Dodge index, based on 100 in 1967, reached 187 in April, up from 159 in March and 155 in February. The previous high was 165 in January of this year.

Residential building contracts scored the highest gain over the year-ago month, with a 27 percent increase to \$3.97 billion.

Nonresidential contracting in April gained 6 percent to \$2.16 billion.

Now — Direct by Air
The Value Line Investment Survey
The Value Line Growth Survey
The Value Line Special Situations Service
Write:
Armed Research & Co. Inc.
Box 200, East View
1217 Geneva & Switzerland

A Network of Services for The Institutional Investor

Established in 1895, Harris, Upham & Co., is one of the oldest and largest full service investment securities firms in the United States, with 70 offices.

Our services for institutional investors include:

- BLOCK STOCK TRADING
- UNDERWRITING
- CORPORATE BONDS
- PRIVATE PLACEMENTS
- MUNICIPAL BONDS
- OPTIONS
- FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH
- TECHNICAL RESEARCH
- COMPUTER RESEARCH STUDIES

HARRIS, UPHAM & CO.

INCORPORATED

Est. 1895

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, Inc.

Main office New York City • 68 Offices in the U. S.

GENEVA

14 Rue de la Coraillerie
Telephone: 24-43-60

ZURICH

Zürcherstrasse 59
Telephone: 33-06-00

WHERE HAS ALL THE MONEY GONE?

... and the banks,
... and the experts,
... and the investors!

Grand Cayman—the safest place under the sun for every kind of currency. Everybody is talking about it; and deposits are soaring. International Monetary Bank is a full-service bank, chartered and licensed by the government, offering complete, experienced financial management services. IMB offers 6 1/4% on demand deposits compounded monthly with higher interest rates on longer deposits. No taxes of any kind in the Caymans. No reports to any government. Confidential accounts with complete privacy. Trust and company management services; and many, many more advantages. COMPLETE AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

IMB
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY BANK
200 GRAND CAYMAN, GRAND CAYMAN, BAHAMA

Please send full information in confidence to:

NAME _____
Address _____
City _____
Country _____

EXCELLENT YIELDS IN MEXICAN BANK SECURITIES

Mexico offers free currency exchange (you may invest and take out your money as you wish, when you wish). There are no personal inheritance taxes, estate taxes, or probate fees. And the Mexican peso is rated by the World Bank as one of the world's strongest currencies (with no bank defaults in 40 years).

QUESTIONS?

To receive our free brochure which gives you the how and why of investing in Modern Mexico, please clip and mail this coupon.

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY AND STATE _____
COUNTRY _____

ALLEN W. LLOYD
ASOCIADOS, S. A.

CASA DE BOLSA INVERSIÓN
ESTABLECIDA 1928

FRANCISCO SANCHEZ
SOLIS, JAE MEXICO

Phone: 6068 793
CLIENTS IN 40 COUNTRIES

infini
new perfume



CARON PARIS

the famous makers of Fleurs de Rocaille and Balloggia

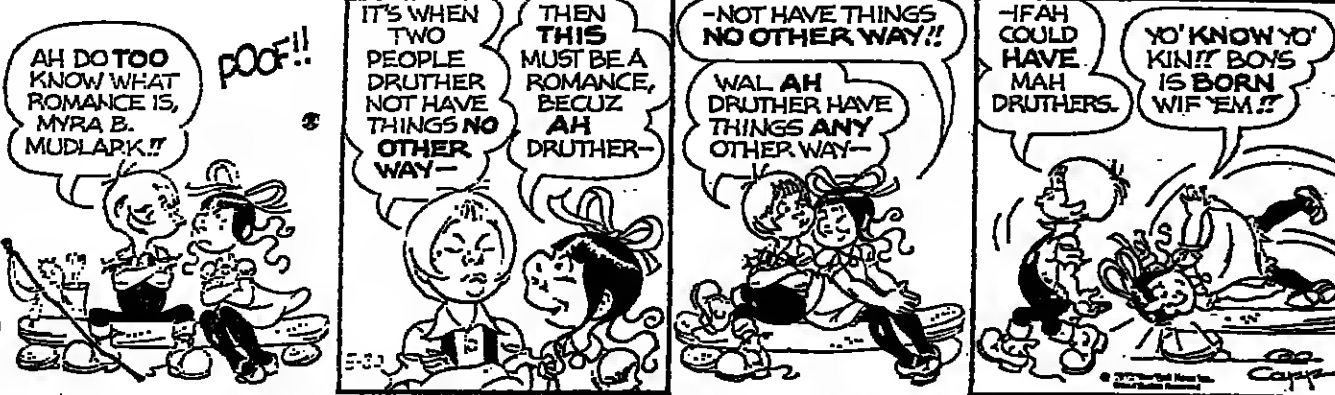
PEANUTS



B.C.



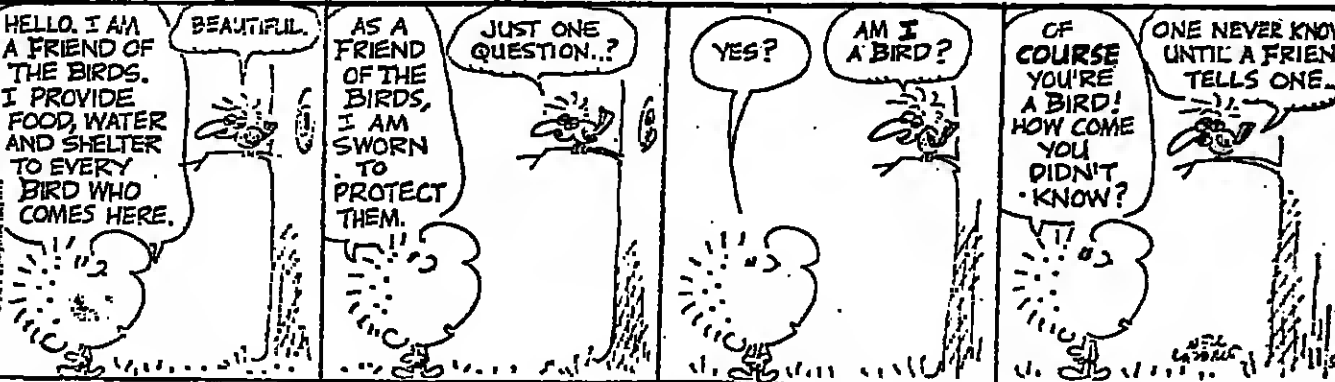
L.I.L. ABNER



B.E.T.L.E. BAILEY



MISS PEACH



Art Buchwald

Commencement 1972

WASHINGTON—It's time for those enlightening, inspiring commencement speeches again. Most students are willing to sit through them just so they can get their diplomas. What isn't known is that what commencement speakers are saying and what they're thinking are quite different.

"My fellow graduates, it is indeed a great pleasure for me to be here on what is probably the most important day of your lives."

(If it weren't for this damn honorary degree, I could have been playing golf this afternoon.)

"I know these are troubled times for all of us. I am troubled, you are troubled, they are troubled. Everyone is troubled."

(I wish they wouldn't sit the cots in the first row with their legs sticking out of their gowns. It's hard to concentrate.)

"The problem is not that we are troubled, but what we can do about it. Certainly you can throw your hands in the air and say, 'It's hopeless.' Or you can say, 'Give us your troubles and let us solve them for you.'"

(I wonder if any of the wire services will ask for copies of my speech.)

"I would be the first one to admit that our generation has not succeeded in conquering the great issues of the day—pollution, poverty, racism, war and hunger."

(At least they know I've got humility.)

"But we have started the fight. You must pick up the weapons that we have left on the battlefield and continue the struggle. The journey of a thousand miles begins with one step."

(Is it possible that the blonde sitting in the end seat just winked at me? Why, I'm old enough to be her father. But then again, she might be a graduate student.)

"We are different from all of God's other creatures in that we can do something about our environment. We can harness the sun's energy, we can control our waters with concrete, we can enrich the earth with chemicals."

(It could be my imagination, but half of those graduates out there look stoned.)

"But man also has the capacity to wreak havoc on the earth. And I might add, with a bow towards women's lib, that woman has this capacity as well."

(I thought kids would get a sense of humor at all.)

"Each man must decide for himself, or herself, what path he or she will take. Will he or she pay homage to the sun or will he or she crawl into a cave and curse the darkness?"

(I'll bet no one has ever heard it put that way before.)

"I would be a fool to say that your diploma is a ticket to a better life. It is not what you hold in your hand, but what you hold in your head and your heart that will decide your destiny."

(By God, she winked at me again. And now she's smiling. Maybe she needs a job. I wonder if she takes shorthand?)

"Today is the first day of the rest of your life. Your parents and teachers have done all they can for you. It is now up to you to carry the ball."

"We can't all get to the Super Bowl, but we can all play the game. We can't all win the World Series, but we can still swing at the ball. The important thing is not to be a spectator in the stands, but to go out on the field and fight for what you believe in."

(I wonder if Time magazine will pick that up?)

"So, in conclusion, I wish to say that if I had the choice of any time in history to live in, I would choose now. And if I had any choice of graduating I would prefer to graduate in the class of 1972. To quote an old World War I song, 'Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, smile, smile.' . . . Thank you."

(That's not much of an oration. Maybe I didn't read it well.)



Buchwald

Culture Ministers

PARIS, May 29 (Reuters).—Culture ministers from 32 countries will meet in Helsinki next month to discuss the preservation of Europe's cultural wealth. The conference, from June 19 to 23, is sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The Aged in a Welfare State

LONDON (AP).—"A person next door put some bread on the wall for this birds," said an old man in London's East End slums. "I was hungry. I ate it myself."

An elderly Englishwoman finds it cheaper to keep warm in a cinema all day for the price of a ticket than to sit at home and feed an English-style, coin-operated heater.

A 92-year-old, partially blind woman living in a third-floor walkup says: "I just sit and cry. You don't know what it is to be alone. . . . No one ever comes up my stairs."

Tales of despair like these from old people fly in the face of Britain's usual image as a welfare state where all the elderly are well taken care of. And there is growing concern over their lot.

Despite benefits, including basically free health care, many of Britain's 8.5 million pensioners live their final years in poverty, squalor, cold and hunger—and die lonely social workers say.

Winter is the worst season. Two days before Christmas the heat and light at the home of Albert Clews, 65, was cut off because he hadn't paid the electric bill. Two weeks later he was dead.

During the coal miners' strike early this year, at least seven old people died from the cold because they couldn't get fuel.

"These deaths could have been avoided," says Age Concern, a private charity. "Old people die all the time because they do not have enough money to pay for their needs."

Recently Britain's elderly have started to organize and exert political pressure to improve their lot. They've won support from the opposition Labor party, and in March the ruling Conservatives promised a 12.5 percent increase in their pensions.

The squalid oldsters even have a campaign song, "Give Me the Right to Live," and its defiant words ring out at rallies. The state and private charities have done much to help. But social workers, concerned politicians and church leaders say it still isn't enough.

Living Alone

Some 1.5 million old people in Britain live totally alone and have no contact with relatives or friends, social workers report. About 70 percent of those over 75 are women, and "many are spinsters who lost

An old woman photographed in her home by Bill Carter of Help the Aged, a charitable organization.



their sweetheart back in World War I," says Age Concern.

"Two million elderly have no indoor toilets, and one million lack hot water in their homes, says Help the Aged, another charity."

"Poverty, ill health, loneliness and bad housing are interrelated," it says. "Bad housing puts old people at risk to all these problems."

"Too many live in isolated old houses and, apart from companionship, are unable to afford enough fuel and food. If they can be rehoused in special centers designed for them, many of these problems can be solved."

"By the end of this year, at a cost of \$11 million, we will have rehoused 2,000 old people since 1968 in special units. But we are only scratching the surface. This type of housing is needed by about 300,000 elderly today."

In April, Help the Aged opened 156 new low-rent apartments with special designs for the elderly, in four regions of Britain. They include elevators, low baths that are easier for old people to climb into, low shelves, furniture with no sharp corners, doors and hallways wide enough for wheelchairs, fireproof materials, community rooms where the elderly can socialize and get hot water and a resident woman who can summon medical help if needed.

Public housing also helps. Over the years local governments, aided by national government grants, have built 2,250 homes for the elderly. They house an estimated 120,000 old people—about 2 percent of the Britons over 65. Others live in publicly funded, cheap boarding houses for the aged.

Under the British welfare system, a retired person now gets \$28 a week in social security pension. And, if he or she lives alone and has no other income or savings, the state pays an additional 30 pence a week in supplementary benefits.

The state also makes enough other payments to cover weekly rent averaging \$210 plus property taxes if any and other special expenses such as clothing.

So, in a typical case, an impoverished widow now receives a total of \$240 a week from the state in pension, supplementary benefits and rent payments.

In his budget message March 21, Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber said the pension will rise 12.5 percent next autumn. It went up 20 percent last year.

PEOPLE: Eisenhower College Graduates First Class

Wearing the new red, white and blue academic robe of Eisenhower College, Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower sat on the platform beside her son and grandson Sunday at the first commencement of the Seneca Falls, N.Y., college officially designated as a "living memorial" to the 34th President. Mrs. Eisenhower was made honorary member of the charter class of 86 graduates, nearly all of whom entered when the college opened in September, 1968. "Thank you for letting me join you," she said in response. "This is one of the nicest honors I could have."



Mrs. Eisenhower at commencement.

John Eisenhower, the late President's son and a trustee of the college, and his son David Eisenhower, an ensign in the Navy, arrived just before the ceremony. They did not speak, but John Eisenhower called it "a measure of the family's gratitude and depth of feeling that three generations are here."

Gen. Lauris Norstad, chairman of the board of trustees and the commencement speaker, called the first graduates "the flowering of an idea" and predicted they would be prepared to "follow loyalty or boldly lead," with a liberal arts education based on "the ideas and principles associated with the Eisenhower name."

Another unusual scholastic honor was conferred Sunday by the University of San Diego Law School upon one Gretchen, who was awarded a "PhD" degree. Gretchen, a Doberman pinscher guide dog, did such a good job of shepherding her master, 40-year-old Robert D. Deans, around the campus that it was decided she merited the degree, whose initials stand for "Putting Him Through."

"She certainly deserves it," said Deans. "She has seen me through 19 years at San Diego State and three years at USD."

Her physician has given Mrs. Dita Beard the go-ahead to leave the Denver area this Thursday for an extended rest. "She'll go some place for a sub-bath," said Dr. L.M. Radetsky at Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Hospital. "I don't know where she'll go, but I don't think she'll go to Washington."

The lobbyist and Telegraph Corp. has been reentering in private since her release from the hospital where she had undergone treatment for heart seizures, one of which was suffered in March as she

was being questioned by the Judiciary Committee. They were trying to get a memo from her, reportedly linking of an ITT antitrust donation to the party.

Disappointed because he was in jail, 67-year-old Seals returned a fee after his request on a tossed a brick through the station house in M was the only way I back in," said a sm who was booked by charges of destroying property. Seals, who was from the Dade County 12 days earlier after most a year for arson burned down his own he had decided that street was tougher than him bars. "I ain't got money or nothing. I just be put away," he said.

President Giovanni awarded Italian decoration sculptor Henry Moore's exposition a week earlier. Margaret "Francesca" city to host a meeting the new and the old. Moore, who replied: "I'm not a great whelmed with emotion, dent. It is a great which I am truly grateful always had a great Italy."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR PROMPT CLASSIFIED SERVICE CONTACT YOUR NEAREST HERALD TRIBUNE OFFICE

...For full details on rates, contact your nearest office.

ACADEMY: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ADVERTISING: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

AGENCY: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

AMERICAN: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ART: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

BOOKS: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

BUSINESS: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

CAR: Mr. Martin White, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

SERVICES

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111.

ENGLISH MASSAGE, full body treatment, prior appointment. West-City, 1000 Broadway, New York 10003. Tel: 212-693-1111